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COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION
LISTENING SESSION

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Commencing at 9:00, Thursday, September 7, 2006
Pikake Conference Room, Blaisdell Center
Honolulu, Hawaii

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WILLIAM T. BARTON, RPR, CSR NO. 391
Court Reporter, State of Hawaii

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(Whereupon, the Cooperative
Conservation Listening Session opened with a
Native Hawaiian invocation.)

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THE MODERATOR: Mahalo for that
inspiring welcome.

3

Thank you all for coming. We are
gathered today for the 12th out of 24 listening
sessions on cooperative conservation.

4

My name is Phil Sent, and I will be the
moderator for today's session.

5

I would like to start with a quick
preview of our agenda so that you know what to
expect from today's session.

6

First of all, please turn off any cell
phones and pagers you might have. Not only is it
distracting to folks around you, but occasionally
we get some interference with cordless
microphones. If you would do that, we would
appreciate it.

7

We will begin with opening remarks from
several of the dignitaries and special guests that
we are fortunate enough to have with us today.

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Then we will have a series of brief
Powerpoint presentations on the screen behind us
regarding some of the unique cooperative

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conservation projects that are already ongoing
here in Hawaii.

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And then we will turn the microphone

4 over to you and hear what you have to say about
5 cooperative conservation, which is really the
6 primary reason why these meetings are being held
7 around the country.
8 We have a court reporter, William
9 Barton, over here who is going to make sure we
10 capture whatever you have to say accurately. So
11 there will be transcripts of the meeting available
12 if you're interested in that.
13 I will have more to say about how we're
14 going to take your public comments in a few
15 minutes. But first it's my privilege to introduce
16 Mr. Peter Young who is Chairman of the Hawaii
17 Department of Land and Natural Resources to give
18 his welcome and introduce our special guests.
19 Please welcome Chairman Peter Young.
20 PETER YOUNG: Thank you. It's my
21 pleasure to introduce Governor Lingle who will
22 give us some introductory comments.
23 And, as you know, the Governor has an
24 understanding of the relationship of a healthy
25 environment and our quality of life and the

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1 strength of our economy.
2 And we're going to be sharing some
3 Powerpoint presentations of some activities that
4 have been happening over the last couple of years,
5 all of which Governor Lingle had a strong hand in
6 helping us move forward.
7 So please welcome Governor Linda Lingle.
8 GOVERNOR LINGLE: Good morning,
9 everyone. Aloha.
10 I want to begin by welcoming some of our
11 special guests. And I want to thank each of you
12 for taking time out of your very busy schedules to
13 be here.
14 First, I'd like to thank Jim
15 Connaughton, the Chair of the Council on
16 Environmental Quality in the Whitehouse for taking
17 the time and choosing to hold one of the listening
18 sessions here in our state. Good to have you
19 back, Jim. You will meet him a little later on.
20 Gerhard Kuska, the Associate Director of
21 the Council on Environmental Quality.
22 Dr. Tevi Troy, Deputy Assistant to the
23 President of the United States of domestic policy.
24 Michael Weiss, NOAA Marine Sanctuary
25 Program Deputy Director.

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1 And Ren Lohoefer, NOAA Endangered
2 Species Program, Deputy Director.
3 It's good to have you all here with us.
4 This is such an important topic to me
5 and people all across the State. You have in this
6 room people who care very deeply about not just
7 conservation, but about the environment, about our
8 natural resources, and about the future and well

9 being of the State.
10 Being a very isolated state
11 geographically, it means that we are home to
12 plants and animals found nowhere else on the
13 planet. And we are also the home of the largest
14 number of endangered species in our nation.
15 And that means we can't be casual about
16 our work to protect our environment and our
17 natural resources.
18 My first up close encounter with an
19 environmental issue after being elected was really
20 a rescue operation that had many partners. And it
21 was the disaster at Lake Wilson here on the island
22 of Oahu.
23 I remember it so vividly to this day as
24 one of the actions during these four years that
25 has stuck in my mind more than almost any other.
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1 And it really was a disaster that we had
2 to go in, "we" being everyone in the State, had to
3 go in and be a part of cleaning up.
4 I told Jim Connaughton when we came in
5 today that I really like this phrase "cooperative
6 conservation."
7 Because it's so clear I understand what
8 that means. It means I can't do it by myself.
9 Cooperation by definition implies there's more
10 than one person or one entity or one organization
11 or one level of government involved. To
12 cooperate, you have to have more than one person
13 to do that. And so it's clear to me what it means
14 to cooperate.
15 Conservation is a word that many of you
16 deal with and live for. And so when you put these
17 two together, it's very clear to us that it is
18 simply a matter of degree, how much are people
19 willing to cooperate in conservation activities.
20 How far are each of us willing to go
21 beyond our own entity in order to bring about a
22 great result?
23 And that issue at Lake Wilson back in
24 2003, the people brought me some photographs. And
25 they said you've got to help us, you've got to
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1 clean up Lake Wilson.
2 And I remember, I was from Maui. And I
3 barely knew where Lake Wilson was. And the
4 photograph they showed me looked like a green
5 meadow. I said I don't understand what you mean.
6 This isn't a lake.
7 They said, no, the water is underneath
8 this growth.
9 And this salvinia molesta as it was
10 called literally had taken hold of Lake Wilson.
11 And in that sense there was no more Lake
12 Wilson. You couldn't see it. You could stand
13 right there and not know it was a lake.

14 And the cooperative conservation effort
15 between the City and County of Honolulu, the
16 State. The military came out in huge force to
17 help us.

18 We had the National Guard there working
19 on this project, as well as many of you as
20 volunteers who came out.

21 And until today as you go and you see
22 the beauty of Lake Wilson, people enjoying it
23 again, it was my first personal encounter with
24 cooperative conservation.

25 Not only how effective it is, but how

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1 essential it is to have success in everything that
2 we do.

3 The most recent example of cooperative
4 conservation that I've been involved with was a
5 visit to the Big Island last month to meet with
6 the coqui frog eradication group.

7 I don't know if there was anyone here at
8 that meeting. But it was quite a fascinating day.
9 The Federal government, the County government,
10 State government, nonprofit organizations,
11 University of Hawaii was there, and volunteers
12 from all across the Big Island who were there in
13 that case on an invasive species issue working
14 together to try to make certain that the invasive
15 species was not taken to other islands and that it
16 was eradicated there.

17 Whether or not they are going to be
18 successful on the Big Island is still a question
19 in my mind. But I have no question that without
20 the cooperative conservation effort that they have
21 undertaken, there would be no chance of success
22 whatsoever.

23 Regardless of how many years the
24 government spent on this issue, we would not be
25 successful if it was just the government

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1 undertaking this by themselves.

2 So that's the backdrop for me for
3 cooperative conservation, sort of the bookends for
4 me from Lake Wilson to the coqui frog issue. And
5 of course there is so much in between, and I
6 expect you'll see some of that today.

7 We have the Hawaii Association of
8 Watershed Partnerships, the Hawaii Living Reef
9 program where we work with NOAA and other agencies
10 to protect coral reefs.

11 The experimental tropical forest that
12 the Department of Land and Natural Resources that
13 works with the U.S. Forest Service to give us the
14 first experimental tropical forest in the Pacific,
15 two sites identified on the Big Island

16 And, of course, the cooperative
17 conservation effort that we were celebrating last
18 night that many of us have been involved with,

19 many of you have been involved with, the
20 Northwestern Hawaiian Islands National Monument.

21 It's a great privilege to have visitors
22 from Washington at any time. But especially now
23 coming so soon on the heels of creation of the
24 national monument.

25 I look forward to working with all of

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1 you in these cooperative conservation efforts. I
2 especially look forward to listening to today.

3 I want to tell you specifically what I'm
4 listening for, and then you might have some of
5 your comments amended somewhat to help me in my
6 effort.

7 I'm listening today for cooperative
8 conservation undertakings that I can be involved
9 with here at the local level during the
10 legislative session, if there are certain changes
11 that we would need next legislative session in
12 order to help facilitate cooperative conservation
13 efforts.

14 And I'm looking for your ideas about
15 additional cooperative conservation efforts at the
16 national level as well. Things that I can help
17 with through the Governor's Association, through
18 the Whitehouse, through our friends in different
19 federal departments.

20 So I want to thank you for coming today.
21 I want to thank you in advance for what I know
22 will be an inciteful comments, suggestions about
23 how all of us can continue to cooperate for the
24 benefit of the land, for the benefit of our ocean,
25 for the benefit of the people of Hawaii.

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1 Thank you very much for coming.

2 THE MODERATOR: Thank you, Governor
3 Lingle.

4 It's now my privilege to introduce Mr.
5 Jim Connaughton, Chairman of the President's
6 Council on Environmental Quality.

7 MR. CONNAUGHTON: Thank you. Good
8 morning, everybody. It's always a pleasure to
9 follow Governor Lingle, I've had the privilege of
10 doing that several times now, because of just the
11 sort of great leader she is and what a
12 straightforward leader she is.

13 She brings an elegance to the political
14 discussion and the simplicity of expression and
15 thought that's really a foundation for the kind of
16 conversation we're going to have here today.

17 Because these stories that we tell
18 really have to be -- have to be shared, have to be
19 expressed in terms that all can understand.

20 Even as we play the political games of
21 Washington or the political games of the State
22 house here in Hawaii, the core of our discussion
23 is actually the ground where cooperative

24 conservation takes place. So I always find the
25 Governor inspirational in that way.

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1 I would like to just briefly acknowledge
2 some of my colleagues who are here today.

3 I would like to set this discussion in
4 its broader context and that includes by bringing
5 it home with what we're are trying to achieve
6 today.

7 First of all we have Tevi Troy. He's
8 the Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic
9 Policy. So he is actually -- they never let him
10 out.

11 Because, of course, the domestic policy
12 happens every day. And he is at the hub of the
13 communications to the president. On every issue
14 that you read about in the papers or see in the
15 news, Ted who is the man there communicating it to
16 the President and from the President and is on the
17 scene.

18 But we did manage to pry him loose for
19 this discussion. So, Ted, glad you could join us
20 for this trip.

21 Gerhard Kuska who works with me, the
22 ocean guy in the Whitehouse. If it's about fish
23 or the seas or the coasts, the wetlands, Gerhard
24 is the man in the Whitehouse who provides me
25 advice and counsel and the President and his staff

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1 advice and counsel.

2 As important though are the federal
3 officials who do the work in this area on the
4 ground.

5 We have Michael Weiss who comes to us
6 from NOAA, the National Sanctuary Program.

7 We have Brad Lohofener who is the
8 Acting Regional Director of the U.S. Fish and
9 Wildlife Service.

10 But we also have the Environmental
11 Protection Agency, people from the Department of
12 Defense, people from the Department of
13 Agriculture.

14 I think you get the picture. This
15 conversation is not one that is handled by any
16 entity alone or any person alone.

17 To build on the Governor's comments,
18 cooperative conservation is about breaking down
19 the institutional silos, as we described them back
20 in policy land, and break those down and have the
21 conversations begin with a place, the place that
22 we care about and work its way back, so all the
23 resources can be brought to bear to achieve the
24 results we want to achieve.

25 Let me put this conversation in

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1 context. It's a little more than a hundred years
2 ago that President Roosevelt had the inspiration

3 to bring to Washington, you know, the nation's
4 Governors for a two-day session in the Whitehouse
5 itself to talk about this concept of conservation.

6 So just a hundred years when the U.S.
7 had its first national discussion. But as you
8 might think about it, it was the President and a
9 bunch of Governors having a two-day meeting.

10 Now, during the course of that next
11 century we had the creation of the National Parks.
12 You have wilderness areas, you have National
13 Forests.

14 You had monuments being created. You
15 had the Fish and Wildlife Service and the knew
16 refuge system being created. States pursued
17 similar programs.

18 All of this effort in the last century
19 with an effort of putting the notion of
20 conservation into policy.

21 Typically those policies were government
22 led, directed, and from the top down.

23 And so we had, you know, huge set-asides
24 of federal land. Very important. Big set-asides
25 of state land. Very important.

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1 But notwithstanding these efforts, it's
2 still the case that the U.S. government owns and
3 manages one out of every five acres in the
4 country.

5 Now some reflect on that saying, wow,
6 that is a lot. And, by the way, that is a lot.
7 Twenty percent of the land in the United States is
8 owned and managed by the federal government.

9 The flip side of that is what about the
10 other four acres out of every five? Conservation
11 is not about one out of five acres. Conservation
12 is about all five, all one hundred percent of the
13 land and natural resources that we use and enjoy.

14 That's what this conversation is about.
15 It's what happens in the next century. If the
16 last century was about the conservation ethics and
17 if the last century was about holding on to the
18 treasured spaces, which is sort of a uniquely
19 federal role, this next conversation is about how
20 we link those.

21 How we take the areas that we protect
22 like the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands and areas
23 we use and come up with a more integrated
24 understanding of how to mingle those to work
25 together.

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1 That's what this conversation is about.
2 It's what's occurring in local communities.

3 Now, we were pleased to pull together an
4 Executive Order at the federal level, Executive
5 Order 13-352 which called for the facilitation of
6 cooperative conservation in August of 2004.

7 Now, let me identify the important word

8 here. "Facilitation." Why was that word chosen?
9 Well, if you reflect back on the
10 hundred-year legacy that I just described for you,
11 many of our federal, state, and even local laws
12 are geared towards this sort of
13 government-directed type activity.

14 as it happens, many of those approaches
15 create impediments to conservation, especially
16 cooperative conservation.

17 Because people have different
18 jurisdictions. Activities need permits.
19 Government officials have the infinite power to
20 say no. They have a very, very difficult time
21 saying yes. I'm sure many of you have experienced
22 that dynamic.

23 So this notion of facilitation. How do
24 we change the working ethic of the entire federal
25 work force? And that was one of the tasks of the

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1 Executive Order, to make clear the goal and the
2 outcome of cooperative conservation.

3 Then we work back from that, figure out
4 what policies enable that and which policies are
5 an impediment to that.

6 That's why I hope we can get a feel for
7 some of that today in practice.

8 A related piece is to train people. How
9 many of you are scientists? Raise your hands.
10 Okay.

11 Now, I'm very familiar with the science
12 programs at most motion academic institutions.
13 And one piece of the program that doesn't occur is
14 the program of getting together in collaboration.

15 You know, they don't teach you how to
16 negotiate when you're doing science.

17 I'm a lawyer by training. They teach me
18 how to negotiate. But they don't teach me a lot
19 about science. I work with engineers in the
20 environmental area, and they are working on math.
21 But they have never been put into -- in their
22 academic training rarely are they put in the same
23 room with a businessman, a lawyer, and a
24 scientist, Cooperative conservation, or local
25 community officials at that level, let alone a

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1 citizen.

2 So we haven't even in our academic
3 institutions and in our governments determined how
4 we rate the performance of officials.

5 We tend to be rated and I would be rated
6 on how good a lawyer I am, not how good a
7 facilitator I am. An engineer would be rated on
8 how well constructed the design was, not how the
9 design was sold and understood and met the needs
10 of the local community.

11 The other part of this Cooperative
12 Conservation Executive Order is to change the way

13 the federal government manages its experts, but
14 also the expectations of how they need to be
15 trained.

16 That includes both who we hire and also
17 the current fleet of folks, the old dogs with whom
18 we had to teach some new tricks. So that's what
19 we are trying to achieve as well.

20 We were pleased last year to host the
21 first of the 21st century Cooperative Conservation
22 Summits in Saint Louis. We had 1200 of the
23 leaders of the conservation community, all levels
24 of government and across all walks of local
25 communities in Saint Louis. Just 1200. We had a

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1 list of about 12,000. We had to winnow it down to
2 1200.

3 It was a wonderful three-day event.
4 Three days. Five cabinet members at the federal
5 levels. Governors, Senators, and 1200
6 conservation leaders.

7 And there was an enthusiasm that was
8 palpable. You could feel it in the air. Why is
9 that? Because we had left behind us all the
10 individual disputes and issues and questions, and
11 our focus was how do we restructure our thinking
12 together for producing these cooperative
13 conservation outcomes.

14 Now that was 1200. This year, building
15 on the success of that, we decided to hold 24
16 sessions across the country. So we'll hit half
17 the States.

18 And that's -- you're part of that. And
19 our attendance is anywhere between 100 and 300
20 people. We went from 1200 to, you know, nearly
21 5,000 people having this conversation in a very
22 focused way.

23 Now, we can expect next year to see that
24 go to 10,000. We can expect the year after that
25 to go to 100,000. And perhaps within the short

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1 reach of five years, we will have 2 million people
2 having this conversation that we are having here
3 today. That's what we have to think about as we
4 go forward.

5 And let me now talk a little bit about
6 tone. I thought the opening was wonderful. Thank
7 you very much for the opening session.

8 I want to give a word that I applied to
9 what I felt at the beginning of the session here
10 today. And that word is "joy."

11 This is a conversation that should be
12 joyful. We understand the problems. We
13 understand our challenges.

14 We've had a long history now, several
15 decades, of really getting a grasp on what our
16 ecosystem means to us, what our communities mean
17 to us, what is it about them that we value.

18 The conservation discussion must be a
19 joyful discussion because we know what we need to
20 do.

21 And it is the success and the
22 achievement of a major cleanup effort, the
23 achievement of this internationally fabled now
24 national monument, the Northwestern Hawaiian
25 Islands. The achievement of ten years of

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1 difficult conversation about how to restructure
2 highways to give less impact on our ecosystems and
3 add to the quality of our life.

4 The end product of that is a joyful
5 outcome. So please keep that in mind.
6 Because as we vie in these
7 conversations, the fact of the matter is we have a
8 shared outcome in mind.

9 "Respectful." That's another word I
10 just want to put out there in terms of tone. We
11 know that an engineer has a different view than a
12 lawyer, has a different view than a business
13 leader in particular ways.

14 Again, we have a shared sense, a shared
15 sense of where we want to go. And so respect
16 tends to get better information.

17 I have these two little characters that
18 I got from McDonalds in a Happy Meal, the two
19 robots that look like fighters.

20 And I sometimes bring them to my
21 meetings. This is going to be silly, but silly is
22 good.

23 When people are having a conversation
24 and they are talking past each other, I put these
25 two little robots side by side facing in opposite

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1 directions.

2 It's a much more powerful way to show
3 people you are talking past each other. Step,
4 back, face each other, and have a respectful
5 conversation. You tend to get more resolved that
6 way. The conversation must be respectful.

7 Finally a word that I would like to make
8 sure we keep in mind -- again it was greatly
9 represented by the beautiful invocation that
10 started this session that this conversation is
11 generational. It's another part of this.

12 We are building on a century legacy that
13 was started by President Roosevelt, carried
14 through Republican and Democratic administrations,
15 state and federal.

16 We are building on a generational legacy
17 of conservation. And what we are about to set
18 here today in this conversation is another
19 generational set of generational conversations.

20 The tone that we bring to this
21 discussion, the shared experiences, the
22 frustrating problems the reason we are working

23 through this is because of the generation that's
24 not just my children, it's the children beyond,
25 and the children beyond that.

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1 Different faiths have different ways of
2 expressing that. So I'm just using the simple
3 word generational. That is one we all share. And
4 that's what this conversation is about as well.

5 So I look forward to listening to our
6 listening sessions. I love the expression "talk
7 story." I that it's a new one to me as an
8 easterner.

9 And, again, it is those very specific
10 community-based values, ethics, norms, phrases
11 that is the foundation of what we're going to
12 achieve here today.

13 I am just pleased to be part of it. And
14 look forward to everything that you can teach me
15 today. Thank you so much.

16 THE MODERATOR: Thank you, Chairman
17 Connaughton, for those wonderful words to set the
18 stage.

19 And to continue setting the stage, we
20 will now have a series of short presentations
21 about some of the existing cooperative
22 conservation efforts that are going on here in
23 Hawaii.

24 And leading off in this regard is Mr.
25 Scott Frets (phonetic), the Wildlife Program

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1 Manager of the Department of Land and Natural
2 Resources, Division of Forest and Wildlife. Mr.
3 Frets.

4 SCOTT FRETS (phonetic): Thank you.
5 The Hawaiian Islands have more endangered species
6 than any other state in the country. And hundreds
7 of these are literally on the brink of extinction.

8 The Hawaii Conservation -- Comprehensive
9 Wildlife Conservation Strategy also identifies
10 more than 6,000 species as species of greatest
11 conservation need.

12 And the comprehensive wildlife
13 conservation strategy provides a broad strategic
14 framework for implementation of conservation
15 programs in Hawaii.

16 It's explicit in the strategy and in our
17 programs that cooperative conservation programs
18 are essential to the success of conservation to
19 wildlife in Hawaii.

20 The Department's involved in a number of
21 collaborative projects that are cooperative
22 partnerships. And these span the broad range of
23 conservation work that's needed in the islands to
24 protect habitat and landscape scales, captive
25 propagation and plant propagation projects that

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1 address the needs of the most critically

2 endangered species which would go extinct without
3 these projects.

4 And landowner assistance work to ensure
5 that landowners continue to be involved in the
6 conservation process in Hawaii.

7 The avian captive propagation program
8 is an example of a partnership program. This is a
9 federal and state partnership with the Zoological
10 Society of San Diego.

11 This is a program that is designed to
12 ensure that the most critically endangered birds
13 don't become extinct. And it's an ongoing
14 program. Several birds are in captive propagation
15 programs and reintroductions programs where birds
16 are reintroduced to the wild.

17 Literally this program saved the Alala
18 from extinction. The Alala is extinct in the wild
19 now, but they are breeding successfully in
20 captivity. And there are now 53 birds in the
21 captive propagation program.

22 The plant propagation program also
23 provides a last ditch effort to make sure that
24 plants don't become extinct and introduce
25 thousands of plants into suitable habitats each

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1 year.

2 The Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale
3 Marine Sanctuary is a collaborative project to
4 protect habitats for Humpback Whales in the
5 Hawaiian Islands and was a Cooperative
6 Conservation case study in 2005.

7 And the Monk Seal and Turtle
8 Conservation Program is also a collaborative
9 project that ensures protection for Monk Seals and
10 turtles in the main Hawaiian Islands. It's a
11 collaboration between state and nonstate entities
12 and volunteers.

13 The Landowner Incentive Program is an
14 important program that provides grant funds to
15 landowners. They are administered by the State
16 with the federal government.

17 And the landowner provides matching
18 funds. This is an important project, an important
19 program that allows landowners to conduct
20 conservation work on private lands.

21 The greatest challenge to wildlife
22 conservation work in Hawaii right now is the lack
23 of adequate and consistent funding.

24 The work that needs to be done requires
25 landscape scale habitat protection. And that

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1 requires often extensive and expensive fencing
2 across miles and miles and thousands and thousands
3 of acres of management units.

4 And it requires a tremendous -- a long
5 term commitment to the management of those lands
6 once they are fenced and once the introduced

7 species are removed from them.
8 Right now the levels of funding that we
9 are working with leave a lot of habits
10 unprotected.

11 The funds come in annually. And what we
12 are forced to do is to incrementally implement
13 these projects.

14 And what this does is it slows projects
15 down. And the funds are inconsistent from year to
16 year.

17 Several of the grant programs that are
18 essential are annually appropriated by Congress.
19 And the amounts vary from year to year, and the
20 future is uncertain. This also makes planning for
21 long-term implementation conservation projects
22 difficult.

23 The Cooperative Conservation programs
24 that are in place with the funds that are
25 available are successful for the species and

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1 programs that we target. But they leave a lot of
2 species unaddressed.

3 The funds work where they are
4 implemented. But they leave some species still at
5 risk of extinction and are not adequate to allow
6 the recovery of many endangered species and are
7 not adequate to prevent species from becoming
8 endangered in the future. Thanks.

9 JASON SUMIYE: My name is Jason Sumiye.
10 And I'm the coordinator for the Koolau Mountains
11 Watershed Partnership.

12 I will be talking about three things.
13 What the watershed partnerships are; how we
14 participate with federal partners; and then give
15 suggestions for improvement at the end.

16 The first thing I put up there is a map
17 of the watershed partnerships. And one of the
18 things that I wanted to highlight is the red and
19 green part. Red and blue.

20 It shows about a 50/50 split between
21 those areas. Those are the watershed
22 partnerships. These are voluntary alliances
23 between public and provide landowners that are
24 committed to forested watershed protection and
25 Native habitat and species conservation.

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1 What is important there is to show that
2 while in the State of Hawaii the federal
3 government actually owns only 8 percent of the
4 land within the watershed partnerships, compared
5 to twenty percent, you see that Cooperative
6 Conservation is even more important in these
7 environments.

8 In 1991 there was only one watershed
9 partnership. Now there are nine statewide,
10 covering 1 million acres, a quarter of the State's
11 land, with participation from 46 private and 20

12 public landowners. So this is a large landscape
13 level effort that we are working on here in the
14 State.

15 What kinds of things do we do, our
16 management actions? (inaudible) habitat based.
17 Which in Hawaii means basically fencing,
18 outplanting, and restoration efforts.

19 We work on a lot of threat abatement,
20 which includes ungulates, goats, (inaudible)
21 African deer, feral pigs, as well as invasive
22 species which you will hear about later on. And
23 we are dealing again with large landscape levels.

24 So the benefits that we have on our
25 projects is you do not just affect the endangered

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1 species, but also affect many common native
2 species, as well as our own habitats that go all
3 the way down to the coast and the coral reefs.

4 And these are some of the native
5 habitats and species that we are talking about.

6 All of the natural community types that
7 are found in Hawaii are represented pretty much
8 all of them within the watershed partnership.

9 And included in those habitats are 239
10 threatened endangered plants and animals, which is
11 fifty percent of the total that is in Hawaii and
12 12 percent of the entire national list of
13 threatened an endangered species.

14 In addition to that there are about five
15 hundred rare plants and animals that occur within
16 the watershed partnership and hundreds of other
17 common native species as well.

18 So what are the benefits of conservation
19 and collaborative conservation within the
20 watershed partnerships?

21 One of the main things is that the pigs
22 and weeds don't care what the property boundaries
23 are. It's important to address the threats at
24 that scale. And watershed partnerships allow us
25 to address the transboundary threats.

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1 Another important thing is leveraging
2 all of these resources; leveraging dollars,
3 leveraging manpower, leveraging expertise to sort
4 of take advantage of these economies of scale that
5 we're working at.

6 Another important aspect is that it
7 conserves multiple ecosystem resources. We're
8 protecting threatened and endangered species, but
9 we're also looking at things like water,
10 recreation, culture, jobs, and educational
11 opportunities. We're protecting all of those
12 things.

13 The last thing is providing capacity
14 building for landowners, particularly private
15 landowners who don't have the resources as the
16 government. Partnering in that respect is very

17 important.
18 These are the federal agency partners
19 that we are working with and dealing with.
20 And there are many ways that we interact
21 with them. One is on-the-ground joint management,
22 actually working together on projects.
23 Technical and research support. Things
24 like GIS remote sensing.
25 Training opportunities; helicopter

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1 safety, chain saws.
2 Funding resources. Most of our funding
3 through the Watershed Partnership comes from the
4 United States Fish and Wildlife Service. But we
5 also take advantage of the EPA (inaudible).
6 And technology transfers. Using fence
7 design or equipment from the National Park
8 Service. And all of this needs to be supported by
9 supportive leadership.
10 I want to give one example of how these
11 federal partners work with us in the Koolau
12 Mountain Watershed Partnership as an example of
13 that success.
14 And that's the Helemano Fence Project
15 which is occurring in the mauka portions of the
16 forest in the Koolau mountains.
17 This protect protects about two hundred
18 acres of native wet forest from feral pigs.
19 And it involves a lot of different
20 partners with a lot of different funding. So it
21 involves the U.S. Army, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife
22 Service, the State of Hawaii, as well as a private
23 landowner, Kamehameha Schools. And all of these
24 partners pool resources to do this.
25 And all of these partners you have a lot

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1 of joint on-the-ground management. The Army is
2 maintaining the fence. The State assisted with
3 procurement. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service looked
4 at technical reviewing of the fence design plans.
5 There is a lot of cooperation there. It is
6 successful at least in our watershed partnership.
7 Briefly I'm going to go into a few
8 recommendations. And I broke them down into
9 funding recommendations as well as policy
10 recommendations and how to better partner with the
11 federal agencies.
12 One of those is increase applied
13 resource funding so we can do adaptive management.
14 USGS is primarily responsible for the budget cuts.
15 Another is restore funding encourages
16 cooperation and partnering. For example, the
17 landowner incentive program. You saw 2006 had
18 zero dollars allocated for that. So restoring
19 some of those programs.
20 Strengthening federal funding to
21 nonprivate land. Eighty percent of the land is

22 federal, and about half are private. That leaves
23 a big chunk of State and City and County or other
24 lands that aren't able to be utilized for some of
25 these fundings.

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1 And the last thing is to streamline and
2 simplify funding processes to increase
3 participation.
4 Policy recommendations.
5 The first one is to create federal
6 assistance programs for preventive versus
7 mitigative management initiatives.
8 A lot of the things we are doing prevent
9 species extinctions or prevent water quality
10 problems. We want to try to enforce that as well.
11 The second thing is to allow federal
12 funding for endowments to support long-term
13 management. As Scott mentioned, a lot of the
14 funding is soft money. And we want to have
15 something to sustain us in the long-term.
16 The last thing is to waive the adjusted
17 gross income farm requirement.
18 On the last slide I wanted to list all
19 of the partners involved in the Watershed
20 Partnership.
21 And sort of echo an ancient Hawaiian
22 proverb; "a'oha hana nui ka alu'ia" which means
23 "no task is too big when done together."
24 And I think this echos the spirit of
25 Watershed Partnership and what we really need to

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1 do to have success. Thank you.
2 PAUL CONRY: Aloha. I'm Paul Conry.
3 I'm the administrator of the Forestry & Wildlife
4 state forest and Director of the Wildlife Program.
5 I'm going to just talk briefly about our
6 Hawaii Experimental Tropical Forest established
7 here in Hawaii.
8 And the tropical forest, experimental
9 forest, is a partnership between the State of
10 Hawaii DLNR and the U.S. Forest Service. And it's
11 to establish the first experimental forest in
12 Hawaii.
13 The goals then are to have that
14 experimental forest be a site for research,
15 tropical forest conservation biology, and
16 resources research management.
17 Again right now we are in the process of
18 having that officially established. So hopefully
19 that will be shortly.
20 There are two sites that have been
21 located here in Hawaii.
22 Both are on the Big Island. One is on
23 the east side, wet forest. That is the
24 Laupahoehoe Reserve of about 12,400 acres. The
25 other side is over on the west, the dry side, at

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1 Puu Waawaa at over 35,000 acres.
2 And what is really unique about this
3 experimental forest is that again it's one of the
4 few experimental forests that is established on
5 state lands.
6 And in doing so you will then bring the
7 State in as a very close partner, collaborative
8 partner, involved in both the research and
9 responsible for the management of those
10 islands.

11 It is also one of the biggest
12 experimental forests and most diverse experimental
13 forest in the country.

14 We expect a lot of great conservation
15 benefits from establishing this collaborative
16 partnership.

17 One, we think it will attract local and
18 national researchers to work on Hawaiian Pacific
19 Island issues.

20 And we will see it will be used to
21 address a wide range of conservation management
22 issues.

23 We also think it will help us to support
24 development of our forest products industry in
25 Hawaii and help us to devise ways to use our

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1 native tropical hardwoods such as koa as a
2 resource that will both promote conservation and
3 also provide us some wonderful products from our
4 natural environment.

5 And also I think very importantly it
6 will provide an opportunity to research a
7 long-term question such as the impact of global
8 warming, invasive species spread. So it will be a
9 platform for that.

10 We are encouraging lots of partnerships
11 on this. And the local universities can get
12 involved directly as partners and cooperators.

13 Private landowners. One of the models
14 that we have is that there is a corps. And the
15 private landowners can also get involved, sign an
16 agreement, and actually offer some of their lands
17 as sites where research could be conducted.

18 Also we would facilitate the other
19 federal agencies to get involved, either through
20 funding research or actually participating in
21 research on sites.

22 And many of the research topics out
23 there are how would we sustain and enhance our
24 water quality and quantity now and in the future?
25 How do we restore threatened and endangered

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1 species?

2 How do we produce koa more effectively
3 and over a longterm sustainable koa production?

4 How do we develop new forest products?
5 How do we control and eradicate invasive species.

6 One of the things that we are
7 particularly interested in is having this
8 experimental forest be helped to set standards for
9 monitoring ecosystem services in the future.

10 How can our federal partners help? One,
11 they can provide dedicated funding to support the
12 infrastructure and operational needs of the new
13 experimental forest. That would be the Forest
14 Service in particular.

15 They can also provide research funding
16 for the long-term baseline and long-term studies
17 that need to be done, such as global warming and
18 spread of invasive species.

19 And then another important way we see it
20 is to continue to fund these Cooperative
21 Conservation programs, such as the Farm Bill
22 programs where we can actually restore koa,
23 actually credit and things like that where you can
24 actually use Farm Bill conservation programs to
25 initiate those programs. Part of that can be done

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1 on land and incorporated into this.

2 Providing funding for the landowner
3 incentive program. Providing sites that can be
4 incorporated.

5 Then also our section 6 Endangered
6 Species Act. Increasing the funding support to
7 the State for that.

8 We pass through a lot of those funds for
9 specific research and management actions. And
10 many of these could be use to increase funding.

11 Finally, use the experimental forest as
12 a model for development of ecosystem services
13 nationwide. Thank you.

14 MARK FOX: Good morning. I'm Mark Fox.
15 I'm the Director of External Affairs at the Nature
16 Conservancy, Hawaii Chapter.

17 I will talk to you about invasive
18 species in the terrestrial realm. Before humans
19 came to Hawaii about 1500 years ago, a new species
20 was established in Hawaii about once every 25,000
21 to 50,000 years.

22 In the absence of the usual continental
23 predators, like browsing animals, many Hawaiian
24 species evolved without defense mechanisms.

25 For example, we have the thornless

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1 raspberry plant and mintless mint plant in Hawaii.

2 Today with modern travel and cargo
3 moving around the globe, a new species arrives in
4 Hawaii about once every 18 days.

5 Many of thee introduced plants and
6 animals are not invasive. But many are invasive
7 and quite damaging to Hawaii's fragile native
8 species.

9 An integrated action and funding plan is
10 essential to provide focus and fiscal resources

11 for ongoing invasive species programs.
12 Established in 2004 the Hawaii Invasive
13 Species Council provides the institutional
14 framework for leadership and coordination on
15 statewide invasive species strategies.

16 The HISC as we call it under the
17 co-leadership of the Chairs of the State
18 departments of Land and Natural Resources,
19 Chairman Young, and our State Department of
20 Agriculture is comprised of the heads of several
21 state agencies, county, federal, and
22 nongovernmental agencies.

23 HISC has been funded by the state at
24 roughly \$4 million a year for the last three
25 years.

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1 Prior conservative estimates to
2 adequately address invasive species in Hawaii
3 total about \$50 million a year. This state
4 funding of about \$4 million a year to the HISC was
5 seen as a way to target high priority but unfunded
6 needs and if successful subsequently integrate
7 those programs into baseline and base programs at
8 line agencies.

9 HISC funding accomplishments include,
10 amongst others, broad-based risk assessments by
11 the State Department of Agriculture at all ports
12 of entry.

13 The development of an aquatic invasive
14 species response team. Funding of 71 peer review
15 research and technology projects. And dedicated
16 public outreach, including a statewide pest
17 reporting hotline.

18 One of the goals of the State's
19 invasive species program is to ensure that all
20 dollars are matched by nonstate sources

21 Overall in fiscal year 2006 Federal,
22 County, and private partners provided total of \$15
23 million for invasive species work in the State.

24 And this slide just shows one aspect of
25 that work. These are the funds in fiscal '05 for

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1 the Island Invasive Species Committees that
2 conduct most of the on-the-ground early detection
3 and rapid response and patrol work.

4 You can see that the State shares about
5 1.9 million. And that was matched almost dollar
6 for dollar by County and Federal funds.

7 This map is a tracer map of shipping in
8 the Pacific. And what it shows is Hawaii is
9 clearly a hub for cargo going in all directions
10 across the Pacific.

11 Unfortunately for Hawaii the preemptive
12 Federal quarantine regulations were written to
13 protect large agricultural interests in the
14 continental U.S.

15 While Federal Quarantine requires

16 inspection of goods leaving Hawaii for the
17 protection of California agriculture, Hawaii has
18 no comparable Federal inspection of incoming
19 domestic and foreign goods to protect our globally
20 unique and fragile agricultural industry.

21 Hawaii needs special consideration from
22 the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Homeland
23 Security.

24 Collaboration and co-location of Federal
25 and State inspection and treatment capacity at

0043

1 ports of entry is essential, particularly at
2 Honolulu International and Honolulu -- Honolulu
3 International Airport and Honolulu Harbor.

4 In addition, we need collaborative and
5 expedited risk assessment in USDA approval
6 processes for the State of Hawaii to impose
7 stronger import regulations for pest threats that
8 are unique to Hawaii.

9 This is the brown tree snake. Most of
10 you know Hawaii that Hawaii has no native snakes.
11 And snakes would be devastating to our fragile
12 native bird populations.

13 This brown tree snake is the focus of
14 the most intensive invasive species program
15 currently operating in this country.

16 Unfortunately the BTS prevention and
17 control program here in Hawaii and on Guam is
18 operating about 15 percent below its optimal
19 inspection capacity.

20 Overall program funding has not kept up
21 with inflation or increasing cargo demands,
22 especially with the exponential increase of
23 Defense Department operations on the island of
24 Guam.

25 Still needed is the dedicated Defense

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1 Department funding instead of the annual
2 congressional earmarks for this control program,
3 control and prevention program.

4 Also the Departments of Agriculture and
5 Interior need to appoint a dedicated individual at
6 the appropriate level to effectively coordinate
7 the brown tree snake technical working group.

8 This slide is about working across
9 landowner boundaries and borders. You can see the
10 targets, points, the invasive species targets for
11 the Maui Invasive Species Committee on the ground
12 targets for miconia and pampas grass and rubber
13 vine and other weed species as well as the coqui
14 frog.

15 That purplish pink in the lower right
16 relatively free from invasive species is Haleakala
17 National Park. But it's surrounded by invaders
18 and even a bit of encroachment there

19 Unfortunately, lacking authority, the
20 Park Service recently had to discontinue its

21 financial support for miconia control outside park
22 boundaries

23 Miconia was introduced as an ornamental
24 tree in Tahiti in the 1940s and in Hawaii in the
25 1970s. It's replaced much of Tahiti's native rain

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1 forest as you can see on the left, and it's
2 causing serious problems on the islands of Maui
3 and Hawaii.

4 That is the Maui Invasive Species Crew
5 on the right next to a miconia tree.

6 Federal agencies like the Park Service
7 must develop policies and authorities to work and
8 expand resources outside the boundaries of their
9 work on pests like miconia when supporting the
10 management goals.

11 This pest is an impending threat to the
12 natural resources inside Haleakala. And the
13 National Park Service cannot spend its resources
14 outside the park to keep the threat from getting
15 in.

16 Bio control often can be a very cost
17 effective and permanent and safe method of dealing
18 with established pests.

19 Unfortunately, here in Hawaii while we
20 have some great Federal/State cooperation on bio
21 control with the U.S. Department of Agriculture,
22 the U.S. Geological Survey, the University of
23 Hawaii, and the State Department of Agriculture,
24 they are suffering greatly with antiquated and
25 understaffed facilities and limited staffing.

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1 Additional funding is essential for
2 replacement of current facilities and for
3 expansion of Federal and State program staff.

4 So to conclude and along the lines of
5 Mr. Connaughton's joyful and generational
6 comments, this is a joyful slide. But there is a
7 serious message here.

8 These young people work for the Youth
9 Conservation Corps. The YCC is managed by a
10 nonprofit organization here in Hawaii. It is
11 funded by the State Fish & Wildlife Service, the
12 Americorps program, and nonprofit Kamehameha
13 School.

14 These young folks were clearing mangrove
15 in the heie (phonetic) fish pond on the windward
16 side of this island. As they were clearing the
17 invasive mangrove they also came across this
18 pretty large Samoan crab, another introduced
19 species that thrives in the mangrove.

20 Mangrove damages cultural sites like
21 that fish pond and chokes coastal wetland habitat
22 in Hawaii.

23 These young people, what this
24 demonstrates is they are working with the support
25 of government and private partners to preserve the

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1 cultural and biological heritage of their precious
2 Hawaiian Islands. Thank you.

3 TONY MONTGOMERY: Good morning. My
4 name is Tony Montgomery. I'm with the Department
5 of Land and Natural Resources Aquatic Resources.
6 I'm a biologist within the division and work on
7 aquatic invasive species issues.

8 I will take a slightly different
9 approach. I will give you a brief abbreviated
10 timeline for aquatic invasive species. Three
11 examples of partnerships that are still making a
12 difference in the management of this issue.

13 Just briefly in 1997 to 2000 the DLNR
14 was given authority to create an Alien Aquatic
15 Organism Task Force and manage ballast water and
16 hull fouling.

17 That task force is a multi-agency
18 partnership that addressed this both through
19 Federal, State, private and NGO participation from
20 that.

21 From that we have actually moved forward
22 and followed Federal guidelines developing ballast
23 water regulations which are in the process.

24 2003 was a very pivotal year for the
25 State due to a number of things.

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1 One was the Hawaiian Invasive Species
2 Council was formed. As you heard today, a very
3 significant movement towards increasing
4 partnerships in the State.

5 As well as the publication of Aquatic
6 Invasive Species State of Hawaii Management Plan.

7 And also we created a multi-partnership
8 advisor group for invasive species. And as
9 Governor Lingle wonderfully described earlier, we
10 had a state disaster with an aquatic weed which
11 through a partnership was very successful in the
12 end.

13 In 2004 and ongoing not only has the
14 Hawaiian Invasive Species Council increased
15 significant funding for invasive species issues,
16 but have also supplied significant funding for
17 aquatic issues which historically have not been
18 addressed as thoroughly as threats to the ground.

19 Our approach for managing this, and
20 again each part of this there is a partnership
21 behind which I won't be able to explain in great
22 detail. There is a partnership behind each one of
23 these categories.

24 Prevention. That mostly deals with the
25 issue of ballast water and hull fouling. Hull

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1 fouling is probably the main concern for the
2 Hawaiian Islands as we are generally an exporter
3 of ballast water.

4 In hull fouling we are increasingly

5 doing more inspections for vessels going through
6 the Northwest Hawaiian Islands, either in
7 emergency response of ship fouling or research
8 activities.

9 We also are in the process of developing
10 an early detection program where we are looking in
11 particular areas that are high risk of
12 introduction. Predominantly harbor and the
13 surrounding area.

14 And the examples I will be giving you
15 really stem around the eradication and control and
16 management efforts.

17 So one example mentioned earlier is the
18 Salvinia in Lake Wilson. You can see on the slide
19 that the slide on the left was before this issue
20 was addressed. And the slide on the right was
21 after.

22 It took several months, over a million
23 dollars, partnerships from military, Federal,
24 State, County, private stakeholders, as well as
25 community members getting out there in boats on

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1 the weekends helping move this.

2 It rose from a top to the bottom
3 partnership. And this is the perfect example of
4 how a partnership can actually make a difference
5 on the ground.

6 A smaller partnership that DLNR is
7 leading is eradication of snowflake coral on
8 Kauai. This coral has caused quite extensive
9 damage in deeper waters off of Maui. We were
10 trying to put together an effort to stop the
11 expansion of the species on Kauai.

12 Predominantly this is taking place at
13 Port Allen. But we are also working with dive
14 operators over the years to use them as eyes and
15 ears on the ground.

16 One of the issues we have with aquatic
17 invasive species are a lack of tools to address
18 the issues. This is a very innovative project
19 where we actually, if you will, seran wrap pilings
20 to kill the coral and have very little other
21 secondary damage.

22 You can see on the left this is what it
23 looks like before and after. It's a hundred
24 percent effective tool and very targeted.

25 One of the other partnerships that we

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1 deal with is the Hawaii Marine Out Group. One of
2 the components of this group is putting together a
3 project called the Supersucker.

4 And the Supersucker is basically an
5 underwater device that sucks algae off coral
6 reefs. This is taking place in a pilot project in
7 Kaneohe Bay and will be expanded in other parts of
8 the island over the next year.

9 As you can see, the Supersucker is

10 actually at least four times more efficient than
11 community involvement. And we believe that number
12 will double or triple as the project moves
13 forward.

14 This is what it looks like. Basically
15 just a vacuum with the reef pulling the algae out.
16 It's important to note that this is only one
17 aspect of a larger program.

18 This program is managed by the
19 University of Hawaii and the Department of Land
20 and Natural Resources and the Nature Conservancy
21 actually looking at other things to follow up,
22 such as raising native sea urchins and possibly
23 looking into the management of nutrient influx
24 which is possibly feeding some of these algae
25 blooms.

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1 That is an example where we need to look
2 further into working with watersheds to address
3 some of these potential land bases of pollution
4 and nutrification.

5 So you can see here directly this is the
6 exact same coral head. On the left side the coral
7 head peaking out of the algae. On the right you
8 see that's what it looks like.

9 On these larger scales the algae is not
10 returning as quickly as you might expect.

11 With the mechanical removal at the
12 front, the bio control at the end, we may be able
13 to manage this issue on a larger scale.

14 One thing that's in process is actually
15 the development of a second barge, second unit,
16 that can actually deploy in Waikiki. We hope to
17 have that in operation next month.

18 Some of the issues and things that we
19 need to work on better partnershipwise and
20 managementwise include working with our military
21 partners better on hull fouling and ballast water.

22 Developing new tools and addressing
23 certain controversial issues such as chemical use
24 in aquatic environment.

25 And generally increased funding and

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1 support and participation in all of our on the
2 ground activities.

3 Thank you very much.

4 JIM PARHAM: Aloha. Jim Parham with
5 Bishop Museum. I will be talking today on behalf
6 of my colleagues at the Commission of Water
7 Resource Management and Division of Aquatic
8 Resources DLNR Stream Program.

9 I want to say a brief word about the
10 streams in Hawaii before I start. That is, in
11 comparison to the continental standards, these
12 streams are very short, mostly less than ten miles
13 long. And they are also the tie that links the
14 mountains and the landscape we heard a lot about

15 to the marine system we just started to hear
16 about.

17 And this mauka to makai or mountain to
18 ocean connection is very important and the ribbon
19 that ties it all together.

20 There are basically two main issues in
21 dealing with the streams out here in Hawaii.

22 Basically the first one is the
23 allocation of water. The balancing of the amount
24 of water needed in the streams versus the amount
25 of water needed for human use out of the stream.

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1 And secondly how do we preserve and
2 protect native biodiversity within these streams.

3 And this fundamentally comes down to a
4 balancing act. We have on one side the instream
5 uses, a few that are shown here.

6 Like I mentioned the fish and wildlife
7 habitat, maintenance of water quality, customary
8 use of waters by the native Hawaiian people,
9 including the growing of taro. And other uses I
10 will talk about here in a minute.

11 That balance basically against the
12 noninstream uses or water for irrigating crops,
13 industrial use and domestic use of water for
14 drinking water, and the ability to flush toilets,
15 and things like that.

16 We clearly need water here. But we also
17 need waters in the streams. And this balancing
18 act is a difficult thing to achieve.

19 Clearly this is not an easy topic to get
20 an answer on. And much research needs to be done.

21 Two of the main things focused on to
22 achieve this are the development of statewide
23 standards and the integration of standards into
24 watershed partnerships.

25 On the right you can see a picture of

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1 one of the native streams. And we developed
2 models that can predict the distribution and
3 habitat use for these species based on statewide
4 collections.

5 But we need to apply these models on a
6 local level. And the watershed partnerships
7 provide a way to do that.

8 Not all watersheds are the same and the
9 distribution of the species found in them is not
10 necessarily the same. So we are able to take what
11 we learned statewide and apply it to the
12 situations on a case-by-case basis.

13 And what do I mean by development of
14 statewide standards? It's how much water is
15 needed for these different issues.

16 As I mentioned, Fish and Wildlife
17 Service. On a number of other ones, merely a
18 focus on aesthetics. The Supreme Court mandates
19 that these issues are protected as instream uses.

20 How do we go about saying how much water
21 is needed to protect the beauty of Hawaiian
22 streams? Hawaii has a large tourist industry.
23 And people come here to see the beautiful
24 landscape and the streams. And waterfalls are
25 part of that.

0056

1 And on the bottom you can see a time
2 series of the water discharge in a stream on the
3 Hamakua Coast. And we could do a market research
4 where we go out and ask people what do you
5 consider aesthetically pleasing and be able to add
6 this into all of the other portions of the ways of
7 looking at water to decide what is the appropriate
8 way to manage all these different uses of water.

9 And then as the second part of this,
10 that was one example of a statewide standard, but
11 we need to apply this in a watershed partnership.

12 In the series of pictures on the upper
13 left-hand side is the beautiful Hawaiian stream
14 flowing down. Immediately looking downstream it's
15 completely dry.

16 What happened? There's a diversion here
17 that captures a hundred percent of the flow.
18 That's what you're seeing in the two slides. That
19 ditch that runs through that and takes all the
20 water.

21 This is a perfect example of a
22 partnership from Federal to State to private
23 interests and a number of others that are trying
24 to determine what that balance should be.

25 There needs to be some water flowing in

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1 the stream below the diversion. Clearly we need
2 water for human use also in the state.

3 So how do we determine that balance?
4 Hopefully this cooperative partnership effort will
5 do just this.

6 And DLNR is involved in many
7 partnerships across the state. And you've heard
8 about these in a number of different ways. And
9 here are just a few as examples.

10 And so over the past many years, twenty
11 or thirty years, the stream issue has been a
12 developing here in Hawaii. There has been lots of
13 excellent work done on the subject.

14 But this by no means that we are
15 finished. In fact, it just highlights the
16 incredible challenges ahead of us.

17 And one major possibility for solving a
18 lot of these issues is the development of a Center
19 for Island Stream and Estuarine Studies. The
20 estuaries that interface between the stream and
21 ocean is critical here in Hawaii and has a
22 multitude of issues that need to be dealt with.

23 The streams basically are that
24 connection between the land and the ocean that

25 you've been hearing the other pieces.

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1 So this would allow the watershed issues
2 to be dealt with on a statewide level and also
3 broad coordination for cooperative projects.

4 And the advantages of the stream center
5 basically would be improved data sharing where we
6 would be able to centralize the data for all these
7 different projects working across the state.

8 Some information found on Maui can be
9 used by people on the Big Island or Kauai. And we
10 wouldn't have to reinvent the wheel in every
11 single place that we go.

12 That alone would allow increased
13 coordination between the partners in all of these
14 projects.

15 And with this increased coordination we
16 would be better able to review projects, fund
17 projects, and get really good things done without
18 duplicating our work.

19 And also moving the information that we
20 have found from some of these places out to the
21 ground where it's being managed. So a center like
22 this would be a very useful thing.

23 And with that.

24 KATHY CHASTON: Aloha. My name is Kathy
25 Chaston. I'm the extension agent at the

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1 University of Hawaii (inaudible).

2 I would like to give you an overview of
3 all of Hawaii's local action strategies to protect
4 coral reefs.

5 These strategies were developed under
6 initiative of the Coral Reef Task Force. The
7 initiative asked for more local action to address
8 the threats to coral reefs.

9 The protection of and maintenance of
10 coral reefs is essential to the Hawaiian way of
11 life.

12 Early Hawaiians recognized coral as
13 building blocks for our islands. The corals
14 mentioned in the beginning verse of the Kumulipo,
15 which is the Hawaiian creation chant, the corals
16 are actually the first creatures to be created or
17 evolve.

18 There are many existing threats to
19 Hawaii's existing coral reefs. We are focusing on
20 six key threats with support from the U.S. Coral
21 Reef Task Force.

22 These six threats are overfishing,
23 land-based sources of pollution, recreational
24 overuse and misuse, lack of public awareness,
25 alien species, and bleaching and disease.

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1 And Hawaii created six local action
2 strategies to address these six key threats to
3 coral reefs. And those are listed on the slide

4 here.

5 I would like to mention that these local
6 action strategies were developed with many
7 stakeholders in partnership with State and Federal
8 agencies.

9 The collaborative planning process needs
10 to develop each of these strategies.

11 And through this process there were many
12 meetings with stakeholders to identify the key
13 goals, objectives, and priorities for each
14 strategy.

15 And also this process allowed an input
16 on the strategy and finalization of the strategy.

17 And there was also implementation of
18 steering committees to oversee each of the
19 strategies, Federal and State agencies, nonprofit
20 organizations, community groups, industry, and
21 also academics.

22 And this planning process has really
23 been a great way to obtain cooperation between
24 multiple stakeholders and focusing our efforts on
25 protecting Hawaiian's coral reefs.

0061

1 The really excellent example of
2 cooperation and collaboration is the Hanalei
3 watershed in Kauai. This area is one of our
4 focused areas in the land-based strategy working
5 with the Hanalei watershed authority and many
6 other partners to implement projects on the land
7 and also on our coral reefs.

8 And there are some examples of the
9 projects we have implemented so far. Some of
10 these projects include BMP's for taro farming,
11 upgrading beach rest rooms, replacing cesspools,
12 adapting sediment and nutrient model, livestock
13 exclusion fences/riparian buffer. And in a marine
14 environment, we have been able to analyze a coral
15 data set.

16 Another good example of collaboration
17 and cooperation is the Hawaiian Living Reef
18 Program which is a State-wide outreach program
19 which is being developed and implemented by more
20 than forty agencies, State and Federal agencies,
21 nonprofits, also industry, and community groups.

22 And this Living Reef Program partners
23 created a network to actually facilitate and
24 implement strategy.

25 This slide gives you an example of the

0062

1 diverse range of partners part of this network.

2 One of the great things this network has
3 done is sponsor an annual awards ceremony to
4 monitor outstanding achievements by community and
5 also organizations at protecting Hawaii's coral
6 reefs.

7 Actually our next annual ceremony is in
8 a couple of weeks. I hope to see many of you

9 there.

10 I haven't finished yet.

11 Some of our accomplishments included

12 hosting innovative workshop on innovative

13 technologies with stormwater and wastewater

14 practices on Maui.

15 We created a rapid response team for

16 aquatic invasive species and implemented projects

17 statewide.

18 We have been able to host a living reef

19 awards ceremony. We've developed a PSA that

20 recently won an award at the International

21 Wildlife Festival. Hopefully you have seen that

22 too.

23 The coral reef fisheries strategy has

24 developed a marine management area framework.

25 Some of that community-based

0063

1 initiatives have included the development of a

2 community-based guidebook.

3 And this guidebook is actually currently

4 printed. It will be distributed to interested

5 communities over the next couple of months. It's

6 called "Getting Involved and Caring for Hawaii's

7 Coastal Resources."

8 So we have been able to successfully

9 implement many projects. However, there's many

10 projects in that program that still need support.

11 Examples of some of the support we need

12 are support and collaboration for the activities

13 for the 2008 International Initiative.

14 We also need to secure funding for

15 community-based stewardship projects. We also

16 need planning design and capacity improvement

17 plans for a marine infectious disease facility.

18 We would like to increase the ceilings

19 for a grant to allow landowners to jointly qualify

20 because their properties are worth too much.

21 We would also like to see the

22 development of innovative techniques to determine

23 land-based pollution and coral reef health.

24 And also more opportunities for waivers

25 to match requirements on grants.

0064

1 And I would also like to see coral reef

2 conservation made a strategic goal of many of our

3 Federal agency partners.

4 Lastly, we would like to see the

5 continuation and development of strong

6 environmental laws that drive our programming.

7 And we would also like to see continued funding

8 because no matter how effectively we can

9 collaborate and cooperate, we can only do so much

10 with the limited funding. Mahalo for your time.

11 KATHLEEN CLARK: Aloha. My name is

12 Kathleen Clark. I am with the Department of Land

13 and Natural Resources Division of Aquatic

14 Resources.

15 And I wear two hats, both as the current
16 contact for the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands for
17 the State and also for the U.S. Coral Reef Task
18 Force thanks to the generous support of the
19 Governor and Peter Young.

20 I am going to talk to you very quickly
21 about the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands and also
22 let you know that I am the last of these speakers.

23 Obviously, you've heard a lot about the
24 Northwestern Hawaiian Islands in many, many, many
25 settings recently.

0065

1 It is one of the world's last remaining
2 wonderful coral reef ecosystems. It has 7,000
3 species of marine life. It's a nesting ground for
4 14 million seabirds and ninety percent of the
5 green sea turtles.

6 It has a rich cultural heritage. The
7 Hawaiian traditions in the area are considered
8 sacred.

9 There are numerous sides there that were
10 once upon a time inhabited by native Hawaiian
11 community, especially on Nihoa Island.

12 In addition to all of the sacred and
13 cultural heritage that exists, there is also a
14 major maritime heritage that exists in the
15 Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

16 The history of protection of this area
17 has been significant and long-ranging.

18 It started with Teddy Roosevelt
19 establishing the Hawaiian Islands Refuge in 1909.

20 It was further protected again in 2000
21 by President Clinton who declared the area as the
22 Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem
23 Reserve.

24 Governor Lingle created the largest ever
25 conservation area in the State in 2005 by the

0066

1 creation of the State Marine Refuge.

2 Finally President Bush on June 15, 2006,
3 also my birthday by the way, created the first and
4 largest in the history of the United States
5 conservation area with the Marine National
6 Monument.

7 The area of the monument is significant.
8 Here is a map that shows you the overall area as
9 it currently exists.

10 It encompasses approximately 140,000
11 square miles of relatively undisturbed habitat,
12 coral reef and blue ocean.

13 The monument is the single largest ever
14 area dedicated to conservation. It's larger than
15 46 of the 50 states. And it is as long as the
16 distance from Dallas, Texas to Las Vegas, Nevada.

17 There are many, many, many examples of
18 Cooperative Conservation in the Northwestern

19 Hawaiian Islands. This area is so large and so
20 vast that I think that the main message here is
21 that Cooperative Conservation up there has always
22 been the way we've had to do business.

23 We can't get there without working and
24 depending on each other.

25 Every time we've ever been up there, any
0067

1 emergency that ever exists, any incident that ever
2 happens, it's always been all the agencies
3 together at the table to assist and support each
4 other.

5 I'm going to use two quick examples of
6 what has happened up there recently and in the
7 long-term with that area.

8 One is the there is a multi-agency
9 State, Federal, County, and private sector
10 partnership for marine debris.

11 The marine debris effort has been
12 significant. It has been going on over nine
13 years. We have collectively across all of the
14 agencies with many different divers in many
15 different places in many different agencies
16 collected over 542 tons of nets and other marine
17 debris from the reefs and islands in the
18 Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

19 This debris has washed ashore. It
20 bulldozes across coral. It takes out large
21 sections of coral reef areas. There is so much
22 coral caught in it that it gets stuck on the roof.
23 It entangles monk seals and sea turtles. It's a
24 major mess to our ecosystem out there.

25 We also initiated among many partner

0068
1 agencies a collection at sea program with Hawaii's
2 local fishermen to bring the nets back and dispose
3 of them at Honolulu Harbor.

4 And then once all these nets are brought
5 back to Hawaii, there is a local business that
6 actually collects them from the harbors, takes
7 them to their recycling plant, cuts all the debris
8 up, and makes it possible then for the debris to
9 go into a garbage energy power generation plant
10 where the debris is burned up and used to actually
11 fuel or to put energy into 42 houses a year.

12 So from where it starts to where it's
13 finished, it is one of those phenomenal
14 collaborative efforts.

15 Any of us who have ever been up there
16 pulling nets off the reef, and that includes State
17 partners, Federal partners, U.S. Coast Guard, and
18 many other groups. They will tell you that this
19 is back breaking labor and probably one of the
20 most profound experiences you will ever come
21 across. Because after you pulled those nets off,
22 you never feel the same about marine debris.

23 The other thing that's happened up

24 there since the refuges were first established and
25 ever since then with wildlife support with

0069

1 endangered species and with the fisheries
2 management has been our field camps and other
3 projects that we have done together on all of the
4 islands every summer.

5 Each summer there are field camps
6 established on most of the islands and atolls in
7 the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

8 Sometimes those atolls or islands have
9 four staff on them. One State, one volunteer,
10 couple of Federal. It goes in and out.

11 Basically when those people are living
12 in tents for up to six months at a time in a small
13 area in a small tiny island atoll there are no
14 jurisdictional boundaries

15 They are eating together, working
16 together. And it's all about taking care of these
17 wildlife.

18 The activities that are included up
19 there are things like bird banding and tracking,
20 research the Monk Seal and sea turtle management
21 and recovery.

22 In a lot of places there was a lot of
23 introduction of alien species on the terrestrial
24 side, luckily not so much on the marine side yet.

25 And often what we are doing is habitat
0070

1 restoration to bring it back to what it was
2 before. And then there is a whole lot of research
3 happening up there in addition.

4 So what is next? We are in the process
5 of planning a series of public information
6 meetings in the next few months to go about and
7 tell the rest of Hawaii what does this National
8 Marine Monument mean.

9 We are in the process of working towards
10 the completion of a management plan for this area.

11 We are working together to work towards
12 developing an enhanced visitation for the Midway
13 atoll so there is a place for people to have a
14 window on this unique ecosystem that exists.

15 We are in the development of a joint
16 permit system for the area among the agencies that
17 regulate the area.

18 We are continuing to collaborate, which
19 we have been doing since the 1960s or thereabouts,
20 on research in the area of the Northwestern
21 Hawaiian Islands.

22 We are looking at new innovative
23 technologies for expanding enforcement capacity.

24 We are developing a lot of additional
25 materials among all of our agencies to continue to

0071

1 educate the public about this incredibly vast and
2 scenic place.

3 We are building an international
4 partnership throughout the Pacific for this area.
5 We are supporting and we are asking for
6 additional support through the Marine Debris Act,
7 an international program, to help provide
8 prevention of the marine debris at the source.
9 So once it gets in the water and before
10 it gets on those reefs.
11 In addition, a couple of things we are
12 trying to do, and one in particular we are asking
13 for a lot of support on, and it's something that
14 Governor Lingle announced during the time she was
15 creating the marine refuge for the State.
16 And that is that we are seeking World
17 Heritage designation for the islands and atolls
18 and would like your support on that as well.
19 We have many people to acknowledge in
20 our overall development of the Northwestern
21 Hawaiian Islands.
22 And I would like to say a fond and
23 special mahalo to Jim Connaughton for helping to
24 provide all of the basis for all of the agencies
25 to come together and continue to dialogue.

0072

1 I would also like to acknowledge all of
2 the Federal partners who basically provide all the
3 slides for me to put this presentation together.
4 And to thank you all for listening to
5 us all this morning.
6 There are a couple of closing things I
7 need to tell you.
8 First is that all of the white papers
9 that summarize all those presentations and all
10 these Powerpoints are available on the DLNR
11 website. And so they can be downloaded and
12 provided to you if you're interested.
13 The DLNR website is address
14 www.hawaii.gov/dlnr.
15 And we thank you for your listening
16 today. And we look forward to hearing more from
17 you in the next few hours. Mahalo.
18 THE MODERATOR: Thank you, Ms. Clark.
19 And thank you to all the presenters sharing those
20 unique projects with us.
21 Now coming to the talk story portion of
22 the agenda where you get to tell us what you think
23 about Cooperative Conservation.
24 We are going to take just a minute to
25 adjust the stage here so that our listeners can

0073

1 come forward and face you.
2 While we do that, I will give you the
3 instructions for how we will handle this taking
4 your comments.
5 The process we're going to follow was
6 designed to let us hear from as many people as
7 possible while giving everyone a fair chance to

8 speak. As you came in you should have received an
9 index card like this one.

10 If you don't have one, we have a person
11 who can give you one in the back.

12 There is a number printed, hand printed
13 in magic marker, on these cards. And we will take
14 public comment in order once you receive those
15 cards.

16 When we call your number, if you choose
17 to make comments, please come to the microphone
18 here in the front center for a couple of reasons.

19 First, so that everyone can hear and
20 benefit from what you have to say. Also so that
21 our court reporter can capture accurately what you
22 have to say.

23 When you come to the microphone, please
24 give us your name, spell it unless it's
25 immediately obvious how to spell it.

0074

1 Please tell us what city you're from and
2 state if it's not Hawaii. And if you represent
3 any organization, please tell us what that is as
4 well.

5 If you're not comfortable speaking at
6 the microphone today but have comments or
7 something you would like to share, there is
8 contact information on how you can send by hard
9 mail, fax, or email your comments at any time.

10 So if you don't want to speak today or
11 if you think of something after today that you
12 would like to add to the record, please do submit
13 that.

14 All methods of input are weighted
15 equally. A person that speaks today, their
16 comments won't be weighted differently than
17 someone who sends an email in later.

18 We request that anyone who comes to the
19 mike please limit your comments to two minutes.

20 I know that's not a lot of time. But we
21 want to give everyone a chance to participate if
22 they choose.

23 At two minutes -- I'm going to be timing
24 from up at the podium. At two minutes I will try
25 to discretely wave this card at you. That means

0075

1 wrap up.

2 If you're still talking at two minutes
3 and thirty seconds, I will cut you off unless you
4 are in the midst of wrapping up.

5 That is to give everyone a fair chance
6 to speak. I apologize in advance for having to
7 cut anyone off.

8 But my responsibility as moderator is
9 really two-fold. First, to keep everything moving
10 along so everyone has a chance to speak. Second,
11 to keep us on topic.

12 That is the other thing. On this index

13 card on the back of the card there are five
14 questions on Cooperative Conservation that were
15 designed at the conference a year ago in Saint
16 Louis. This is what we want you to center your
17 comments around.

18 They are very broad. If your comments
19 have anything to do with conservation, they will
20 fit under one of these questions. We ask that you
21 limit your comments to those types of things.

22 The format for the listening sessions is
23 as we mentioned several times not a dialogue or
24 give and take. During your comments we won't be
25 fielding questions from the podium. We are mostly

0076

1 interested in hearing what you have to say.

2 With that I would like to invite the
3 listeners. Please come up and take your seats
4 here, and we will get started.

5 What I will do is call start with
6 number 1. And if you would, if you're in like
7 numbers 1 through 5, stand at the ready. Maybe
8 even come up if number 1 is speaking at the mike
9 and if you're 2, come up or sit close so we can
10 keep this running as efficiently as possible.

11 If you have number 1, would you come
12 forward. Number 2? Number 3.

13 CHA SMITH: Aloha. My name is Cha
14 Smith. I'm the Executive Director of CAHEA, the
15 Hawaiian Environmental Alliance.

16 I want to thank you for the opportunity
17 to share our concerns. And thanks to Governor
18 Lingle for her offer to develop partnerships. And
19 CAHEA will help to facilitate and look forward to
20 working with you on developing opportunities to
21 collaborate in solving our environmental problems
22 here in Hawaii.

23 First of all, I want to say that a lot
24 of what's been said is sort of aimed at private
25 landowners and that Cooperative Conservation

0077

1 really needs to incorporate not only private
2 landowners, but also must involve coordination
3 with nongovernmental organizations. That we need
4 to be there at the table early in the process to
5 provide input and to avoid litigation later.

6 Cooperative Conservation cannot function
7 and will not be successful if there are continued
8 efforts by this administration to undermine and
9 weaken existing environmental laws and
10 regulations.

11 The Endangered Species Act works as it
12 is. And it needs to be left alone. In fact, it
13 needs to be funded so that it can operate more
14 effectively, to function at all, frankly.

15 Do not attempt to weaken the Endangered
16 Species Act.

17 The military must not be exempt from

18 NEPA, from the National Environmental Policy Act.

19 The activities of the military,
20 particularly in an area as sensitive as Hawaii,
21 must adhere to the laws that protect our
22 environment and our wildlife and human health.

23 Efforts to weaken the Clean Air Act and
24 the Clean Water Act are also unacceptable.
25 Cooperative Conservation cannot occur if there is

0078

1 not adequate funding to implement the laws and the
2 programs and the policies that are mandated by the
3 laws.

4 The agencies need the funding. They
5 must be prioritized. Resource protection and
6 public health protection is often at the bottom of
7 the list, as you all know.

8 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. That's your
9 time.

10 CHA SMITH: I'm not quite done. I have
11 specific comments --

12 THE MODERATOR: You've had your time,
13 sorry.

14 CHA SMITH: How long did each speaker
15 get before me?

16 THE MODERATOR: Two minutes and thirty
17 seconds. That's different than the public
18 comments.

19 CHA SMITH: I thought this was a
20 listening session.

21 THE MODERATOR: We have a bunch of
22 people who need to speak.

23 CHA SMITH: Accountability includes
24 cleaning up after yourselves.

25 THE MODERATOR: That's your time. We

0079

1 have a lot of people that need to speak. Thank
2 you. Number 4. Number 5. 6 through 10. 11
3 through 15.

4 GOVERNOR LINGLE: Excuse me. Once
5 everyone has had a chance to speak, then we'll
6 come around again so the person could complete --
7 they will have a chance to come back. That way
8 everybody gets a chance.

9 THE MODERATOR: Number?

10 STEVEN FUKUTA: 14. My name is Steven
11 Fukuta, F-U-K-U-T-A. I am from Honolulu. I
12 represent an organization called Pacific Island
13 Fisheries.

14 Our membership is over a thousand. And
15 our mission is to facilitate communication,
16 participation among all resource users to support
17 sound resource, management research, and education
18 with the marine environment.

19 We have some concerns. Basically we are
20 an educational nonprofit organization. Our
21 constituents are always asking what's going on.
22 They are upset about a lot of issues. Generally

23 speaking, they want know why two thirds of the
24 marine waters were taken away for this monument.
25 I understand the desires and responses

0080

1 of everyone who will be going through these
2 things. But it was taken away in a separate
3 matter and we did not have input.

4 It was a five-year program. And we were
5 waiting for public input. But we did not have
6 opportunity for fair input to comment in terms of
7 this monument.

8 Also we want to know why a healthy
9 resource, the Hawaiian Islands, why that was taken
10 away. And that put pressure on the affected
11 resource in the main Hawaiian Islands.

12 This is not just a fishing issue. There
13 are not very many commercial fishermen out there.
14 They number about nine or ten. But they do
15 represent small business.

16 They do represent providing product for
17 other small businesses, such as restaurant,
18 tourism, and so on. Without these individuals out
19 there, we won't have the product but will have to
20 import them from another country. And we don't
21 want to see that happen. Fresh items are the
22 best.

23 As a monument throughout the nation
24 commercial activities are allowed. During this
25 monument commercial activities are allowed. But

0081

1 fishing specifically is prohibited.

2 We are not talking about inshore. We
3 are not talking about reef fishing. He are not
4 talking about endangering any of the products. We
5 are just talking about the wildlife fishing.

6 Thank you very much. I would like you
7 to consider that. And basically all we're asking
8 for is fair process. And using the science that's
9 available for us instead of a popular comment.

10 THE MODERATOR: Thank you for your
11 comments. Numbers 15 through 20. Number?

12 HEIDI WILD: 19. Hello. My name is
13 Heidi Wild. I'm here on behalf of the Hawaii
14 Forest Industry Association. I am here in
15 Honolulu. Our organization is headquartered on
16 the Big Island.

17 And we're just here to express our
18 continued support for the experimental forest.
19 And thank you for all the efforts that you've put
20 both forth on that.

21 We think it's a wonderful step forward
22 to get everybody together. And we are interested
23 to help you in whatever way we can to help you
24 continue making this part of our beautification of
25 our environment. Thank you.

0082

1 THE MODERATOR: Are there others 15

2 through 20? Number?

3 KIM KALAMA: Number 17. Aloha. My name
4 is Kim Kalama. I'm from Waimanalo, Oahu. I am a
5 landowner. First of all, I'm native Hawaiian.

6 I want to thank everybody today for
7 being here and listening. This Cooperative
8 Conservation is a wonderful idea.

9 The one thing that I would like to get
10 across is being a landowner one of the main issues
11 here is by not being part of the department or an
12 agency and not being -- not having a degree and
13 not being able to participate is the hardest part
14 of making decisions here in Hawaii.

15 First of all, all our decisions are made
16 from people from away. And my concern is when you
17 come into an area or a place is you do some
18 research on the name of the place.

19 In Hawaii the names mean a lot. And I
20 know two minutes is not enough time. I'm not very
21 prepared right now. I've got a list of things I
22 would like to go over.

23 But my concern is to listen to the
24 people is one of the main objectives here.
25 Because I know that the Cooperative Conservation
0083

1 is about having the people who live in the areas
2 be able to give their input.

3 And also have it so that their input
4 will make a difference in their life because they
5 are the ones that live in these areas.

6 My area in particular, I'm very
7 concerned over it. Everybody that's come here has
8 talked about, you know, native species, invasive
9 species.

10 You know, the water rights, Clean Water
11 Act as well. I am very concerned with all of
12 these. And I live right below -- as you know, we
13 have reservoir issues here. My concerns are many
14 and large.

15 Because I wish I could say more on this
16 issue. But I will write out something in hard
17 copy so that you will all get it. So I will put
18 it into the right perspective here.

19 I just want to say attitude definitely
20 makes the biggest difference. And respect.

21 The one thing I do have for Hawaii is
22 respect for the land, the water, the plants, the
23 animals, and the people here.

24 And, yes, it is diverse in cultures.
25 But Native Hawaiian we are Hawaii first, and
0084

1 that's what should be an uncompromising thing.

2 I appreciate all you being here and
3 listening. And I will get back to you. Aloha.

4 THE MODERATOR: Thank you.

5 HERB LEE: Number 16. Aloha. I want to
6 thank the ladies for giving me a card. I am Herb

7 Lee. I'm the Executive Director of the Pacific
8 American Foundation.
9 We are a small nonprofit organization
10 whose mission is to help improve the lives of
11 Pacific Americans, and I just want to thank
12 everybody for allowing me the opportunity to be
13 here and just share a little bit about a couple of
14 points I wanted to share
15 I think this is a wonderful program. I
16 never really knew too much about the Cooperative
17 Conservation program. But in practice, you know,
18 our foundation has done a lot of partnerships with
19 Federal agencies and community-based
20 organizations.
21 And the two points I wanted to make is
22 looking at the bigger picture I think everything
23 that everybody is doing is important.
24 Funding is always an issue. But I think
25 what I would like to say in my short time is to
0085
1 make a plug for the children. The children now of
2 Hawaii, the children in the future, both Hawaiian
3 and nonHawaiian.
4 I'm Native Hawaiian as well. And I
5 think that in terms of -- I think of this whole
6 problem as trying to push this big ball up a will
7 with tooth picks.
8 We don't have enough resources. If you
9 have ever done invasive species eradication or
10 things like that, as some of the presenters
11 explained, it's a really profound experience.
12 It's a great opportunity to teach and to learn.
13 But, you know, if people are not doing
14 it together, then it will be very difficult to be
15 successful in the long-term.
16 My point is that we need to invest in
17 the future. We need to invest in teaching our
18 children environmental conservation and good
19 stewardship practices.
20 That is what our foundation is trying to
21 do in the context of developing cultural-based
22 education programs so we can teach science and
23 mathematics and good environmental stewardship
24 practices in the context of culture and
25 incorporating the wisdom and knowledge of our
0086
1 culture and people that have come before us.
2 To incorporate those practices, the
3 concept of the apuaa from the mountain to the sea
4 was something that was so important in allowing
5 all of us to continue to have a livelihood.
6 And those principles and that wisdom is
7 still important today. And we need to empower our
8 children to understand this.
9 It starts with values. And it starts
10 with actually doing it.
11 And what we've been trying to do is to

12 teach kids the importance of the environmental
13 stewardship. That they in turn can maybe pursue
14 careers and be part of this room and take this to
15 another level in the future. That is the main
16 point I wanted to share with you today.

17 And I'm a big advocate, and I think we
18 have tremendous potential in the kids. We have
19 tremendous environment to be able to teach. And
20 we are just missing the boat in terms of not
21 making this bridge between the cultural practices
22 and teaching our kids in the mainstream education
23 system.

24 I would like to see maybe the
25 opportunity for funding to be set aside so it

0087

1 dovetails with all the things being done by all
2 the agencies today. And I want to thank you for
3 that.

4 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. Number 18 or
5 20? 21 through 25? 26 through 30? Number?

6 KAREN NAKAMURA: Good morning. My name
7 is Karen Nakamura. I am the CEO of the --
8 (inaudible) Association of Hawaii.

9 THE MODERATOR: Could you spell your
10 name for me.

11 KAREN NAKAMURA: N-A-K-A-M-U-R-A. And I
12 thank you for being here today.

13 We as an industry ask that the permit
14 process be streamlined and aligned on the Federal,
15 State, and local levels.

16 And that will help cut the expense of
17 the permitting process and the duplicity and
18 length of time that it takes for our industry to
19 produce safe and affordable housing for the people
20 of Hawaii.

21 We also ask that you look at the
22 endangered species laws. Because they are
23 antiquated and that there is a scientific basis
24 for these species to be on the list.

25 And that we look at the long-term

0088

1 effects for what we are trying to do here. And we
2 are here to collaborate with all of you, as well
3 as our government and our nonprofits. Thank you
4 very much.

5 THE MODERATOR: 29 or 30?

6 BILL GILMARTIN: I was 26. Aloha. My
7 name is Bill Gilmartin. I have been working for
8 the last 24 years with the Hawaiian plants, both
9 private and public and NGO sector.

10 Currently worked in (inaudible) Molokai
11 (inaudible) with 14 very rare Hawaiian plants.

12 I have worked collaboratively throughout
13 my career starting out in the botanical garden
14 world with State agencies, Federal agencies on
15 public lands and private lands.

16 I would like to talk a little bit about

17 some of the successes because everybody is up here
18 complaining about it. I know you've got to say
19 something good before we stick you.

20 For me the most successful Hawaiian
21 plant recovery program that represents the
22 collaboration that we need so desperately between
23 the all the different agencies is the Hawaii
24 Silver Sword Foundation run by a nonprofit.

25 The guy actually lives in New Mexico.

0089

1 We have Federal, State, and private people all
2 working together on the Big Island getting
3 thousands of rare Hawaiian Silver Swords back into
4 what we hope is protected habitat.

5 During the 7 years that I worked at
6 Pahole (phonetic) rare plant facility on this
7 island, we worked collaboratively. We started off
8 with \$22,000 a year.

9 We built the facility and grew plants
10 for the Nature Conservancy, the United States
11 Army, and the Division of Forest and Wildlife.

12 That facility now is three times the
13 size. But unfortunately since I left, the
14 collaboration has gone away. We have a
15 balkanization of the green houses up there. This
16 is probably no Federal agency's direct
17 responsibility.

18 Now we are working at Kalaupapa National
19 Park which is probably one of the most isolated
20 places on the Southeast Hawaiian Islands because
21 you have to go down a mule trail or fly or go by
22 boat in the summer.

23 We are mostly working with local high
24 school groups getting the local kids involved.
25 They actually own the plants they are putting back

0090

1 in the ground.

2 The challenges we need right now, as we
3 mentioned before, the Park Service people cannot
4 work or spend money off of the site. And that's
5 really, really important for the success. We have
6 no money to do this work.

7 The Fish and Wildlife Service, private
8 landowner program has been told not to encourage
9 endangered species recovery on those projects
10 because of the extra bureaucratic hassle. It
11 takes two extra years basically.

12 I would like to suggest that private
13 managers be allowed to work with their neighbors
14 more openly, which is a basic premise of this
15 idea.

16 That no Federal resources should be used
17 to maintain, introduce game animals to these
18 watershed partnerships. Because they are
19 identified as a threat to the health and quality
20 of the watersheds. And we have no native land
21 mammals.

22 THE MODERATOR: Thank you for your time.
23 27 or 29.

24 MAKAAALA KAAUMOANA: Aloha from the river
25 community of Hanalei. Proud to be one of only 14
0091

1 American Heritage Rivers nationwide. Thank you
2 for coming to Hawaii to hear about our Cooperative
3 Conservation work.

4 I am Makaala Kaaumoana, M-A-K-A-A-L-A,
5 K-A-A-U-M-O-A-N-A. There goes my two minutes.

6 Director of the Hanalei Watershed Hui.
7 Our organization participated in the Cooperative
8 Conservation Conference last year in Saint Louis
9 presenting several collaborative projects.

10 Our watershed action plan. Our work is
11 guided by traditional Hawaiian watershed
12 management principles and addresses issues --
13 (inaudible) invasive plants in our forests,
14 erosion of our sea terrain, feral animal impact,
15 bacterial pollution from human and animal waste
16 all contributing to the degradation of the health
17 of our river estuary and bay.

18 Supported by Federal, State, and County
19 and other partners Hanalei seeks to answer the
20 questions what is in the water? Where are the
21 fish? And how can we protect our relatively
22 healthy coral reef ecosystems?

23 The culture and economy of our Hawaiian
24 communities depends on our understanding of the
25 science of our fresh and marine water systems.

0092

1 Hanalei uses the latest scientific technology,
2 some developed in Hanalei specifically for island
3 topography combined with indigenous knowledge to
4 address the questions and develop management
5 practices to reduce sediment and bacterial impacts
6 on the river bay.

7 Hanalei worked hard to convene the
8 conversations, to coordinate the planning and
9 partnerships, to develop action plans, and to make
10 things better.

11 The Hanalei watershed has benefitted
12 from funding support from the U.S. Forest Service,
13 the EPA, the American Heritage River Initiative,
14 and the EPA Targeted Watershed Program, and
15 received an award from the Coral Reef Task Force
16 for our management.

17 Other key Federal partners include the
18 U.S. Geological Survey, NOAA, National
19 Conservation Service, and certainly the Fish and
20 Wildlife Service.

21 Other important funding partners include
22 our State, County, University of Hawaii, National
23 Fish and Wildlife, and the Hawaii Tourism
24 Authority.

25 We now find ourselves severely

0093

1 challenged to sustain our partnership as funding
2 the operations of our programs and support of our
3 community work becomes very hard to obtain.

4 We have become a model of a partnership
5 building organization, but our base funding has
6 dried up.

7 Please consider how the Federal
8 government can work to reward successful efforts
9 like ours, rather than halt the support when
10 partnerships produce results, initiatives like the
11 American Heritage Rivers Initiative, and the
12 Targeted Watershed Program are wonderful
13 mechanisms to encourage local partnerships.

14 We are struggling to obtain sustained
15 funding from public and private sources.

16 THE MODERATOR: Thank you for your
17 time.

18 MAKAAALA KAAUMOANA: I would like to
19 come back.

20 THE MODERATOR: If anyone has written
21 comments as well, you can leave those on the table
22 at the back.

23 MAKAAALA KAAUMOANA: I would like to note
24 your website and a phone call that I received in
25 my invitation says I would have three minutes.

0094

1 That's what I wrote. Mahalo.

2 THE MODERATOR: I'm not sure where that
3 came from. I apologize for that. Number 30. 30
4 through 35.

5 LEA HONG: 35. Aloha. My name is Lea
6 Hong. I'm with the new Hawaii Director for the
7 Trust of Public Lands.

8 I would like to thank the members here.
9 Trust of Public Lands has worked with Federal,
10 State, and City agencies to acquire land for
11 public space and open use.

12 Our recent projects include working on
13 Pupukea with the North Shore (inaudible) the
14 community, the City, the Federal government, the
15 Department of Defense, and the State to acquire
16 thousands of acres of land in Pupukea.

17 We recently had a celebration at Waimea
18 Valley celebrating acquisition of (inaudible) a
19 cultural gem on Oahu.

20 That also was the result of a
21 cooperative collaboration between the State, the
22 Federal government, the City, and the community as
23 well as the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

24 We have also collaborated with the State
25 and the Federal government with regard to the

0095

1 (inaudible) fish pond on the Big Island.

2 So I would like to suggest that the
3 Cooperative Conservation effort here has some
4 success stories and that we can work together in
5 the future to work on additional projects in

6 Hawaii to protect our open space and natural
7 resources. Thank you.

8 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. Any others
9 in 31 through 35?

10 KAPUA SPROAT: I'm 34. Aloha. My name
11 is Kapua Sproat. That's K-A-P-U-A, S-P-R-O-A-T.

12 And I'm from Earth Justice, a public
13 litigation firm. And we represent community and
14 other grass roots groups in (inaudible) public
15 interests. We are usually who gets called in when
16 Cooperative Conservation fails.

17 MR. CONNAUGHTON: We're trying to put
18 you out of business.

19 KAPUA SPROAT: I appreciate that. I
20 would like to respond to Governor Lingle's comment
21 that she is here listening to what needs to be
22 done at the State and Federal level in order to
23 effectuate Cooperative Conservation.

24 And here in Hawaii you actually have
25 excellent environmental laws. We just don't have

0096

1 sufficient funding in order to allow our State and
2 County agencies to enforce the law and to
3 effectuate what really needs to happen to protect
4 our national and cultural treasures.

5 And in order to engage in any kind of
6 conservation, let alone Cooperative Conservation,
7 we really need that funding so that the State can
8 do the job.

9 If that doesn't happen, then it ends up
10 in litigation, in agencies like Earth Justice to
11 get involved, or nonprofits rather.

12 But if we just have the funding in order
13 to you, know do what needs to be done, we could
14 have a lot more Cooperative Conservation efforts
15 and a lot less litigation.

16 I'm not here saying that litigation
17 doesn't need to happen. I think it's critical to
18 -- it's an important tool in our tool box.

19 But it's not the only tool that we have.
20 And I just want to emphasize the importance of
21 having funding.

22 In particular Jim Parham talked about
23 efforts that were made available, mentioned the
24 (inaudible) effort that our organization has been
25 involved in, as well as many different State,

0097

1 Federal, County partners, landowners, affected
2 community groups.

3 And efforts like those. We've been very
4 pleased with the State Water Commission, Deputy
5 Director Nakano (phonetic) in particular have
6 taken initiative in that area.

7 We are only one year through a three and
8 a half year study. So we really need the
9 continued local and Federal support in order to
10 make those efforts happen.

11 In particular, at the Federal level I
12 want to put in a big plug for the United States
13 Geological Survey. They have been critical in
14 providing a science that's needed to establish
15 scientifically based standards.

16 And here at the local level their
17 funding has been cut -- well, they have been
18 facing decreased funding over the years. And we
19 have been leaving our stream gauges and rain
20 gauges which are absolutely critical to maintain.

21 So at the Federal level we need support
22 for many agencies, including agencies like the
23 USGS.

24 Mahalo for taking the time to come here.

25 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. 36 through

0098

1 40.

2 JAY FRIEDHEIM: 40. Good morning. My
3 name is Jay Friedheim. I'm here as a private
4 citizen. My hobby is walking from Lani Kai to
5 Aloha Tower. And it's virtually impossible to do
6 this safely.

7 Now, I talked to Mufi about this. He
8 tells me it's not a City problem. I went to the
9 State and Federal government.

10 It seems to me that if conservation is
11 our goal, it's about on some level people going
12 out and enjoying nature.

13 And it seems like the ability to walk
14 could be a protected interest. And in the
15 interests of conservation, many of us, it's a good
16 idea.

17 But I don't know how to solve the
18 problem, if it's a State highway issue or Federal
19 issue that would essentially allow people the
20 right to walk places.

21 And I'd appreciate it if you could do
22 that. And if you do it, it would make a big
23 difference in a lot of people's lives. Thank you
24 very much.

25 THE MODERATOR: 41 through 45. 46

0099

1 through 50.

2 JIM BASSETT: Aloha. I'm from
3 Kamehameha School. My name is Jim Bassett.

4 THE MODERATOR: Number, please.

5 JIM BASSETT: 49. One of the major
6 landowners here. I don't have a prepared speech.

7 I just wanted to tell you that we are
8 involved with a lot of these things that are going
9 on that you saw in the prior presentations of
10 fencing the areas to protect the endangered
11 species to keep out the invasive species, miconia,
12 and everything.

13 The only thing I have to say is that we
14 need the people from the Federal government like
15 yourselves to come here as often as you can to get

16 into our environment, to swim in our ocean, to
17 feel the soil, to get in the forest, feel what we
18 feel for those of us that live here.

19 And continue what you're doing right
20 now. We can look at you face-to-face, and you can
21 support us, and we can have a voice.

22 Washington is so far way. Sometimes we
23 wonder whether we're heard or not, the people on
24 the islands.

25 I really appreciate and commend you for
0100

1 coming here to Hawaii. And we need you to come
2 more often and get into our ocean and land and
3 everything. Thank you.

4 THE MODERATOR: Thank you.

5 HENRY CURTIS: 41. Aloha. I'm Henry
6 Curtis. I'm with Life of the Land.

7 Climate change is a very serious issue
8 and will threaten to overwhelm all of the major
9 environmental problems and land use problems
10 unless we come to terms with it.

11 There is a new study just come out on
12 permafrost and the melting of the permafrost and
13 releasing of methane in the atmosphere.

14 If the water levels rise as are
15 predicted from one to four meters this century,
16 then a lot of what we experience will go under
17 water.

18 One meter will put Waikiki under water.
19 Two and a half meters will put the proposed power
20 plant in Campbell Industrial Plant that HECO is
21 now planning will put it under water. So they can
22 build it on land and then become an ocean power.

23 It is a very serious issue. And there
24 are a lot of things we can do at the national
25 level. For example, with the CAFE standards,

0101
1 simply raising the CAFE standards to what is done
2 in the People's Republic Of China would save so
3 much energy.

4 It's not using technology that doesn't
5 exist. It's using what we have today and simply
6 applying this to protect the planet for the
7 future.

8 Thank you.

9 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. Any others
10 40 to 50? 51 to 55? Number?

11 MR. SAGER: 55. (inaudible) Sager.
12 (inaudible). I'm a forester. I worked with DLNR
13 for twenty years. Since my retirement I've
14 worked with numerous conservation organizations,
15 including the Conservation Council for Hawaii and
16 conservation (inaudible) -- for Hawaii.

17 Natural resources, natural resource
18 management is an ongoing thing. It has to be
19 funded long-term. And its funding is hit and
20 miss. Federal funding, as you well know, is year

21 to year.

22 Here in Hawaii we have two programs I'm
23 aware of that are cooperative programs and are
24 well funded at the state level.

25 One is Forest Legacy Program. Another

0102

1 is Forest Stewardship Program.

2 Our Federal funding for them is hit and
3 miss. And we never know from year to year how
4 much support we're going to have.

5 I have watched the Bush administration
6 systematically destroy environmental regulations
7 from the time they came to power. Sometimes it's
8 as simple as changing a word in a definition from
9 "fill" to "waste" so that you can push the waste
10 into the mountain streams and blow the tops off of
11 the Appalachian mountains.

12 I watched the clean air regulations be
13 gutted and provisions for power plants to build
14 new facilities, expanded facilities, however they
15 want to define it, without the proper air
16 scrubbers and modern technology.

17 Yesterday the administration announced
18 that there was no significant impact to drilling
19 in the Arctic Ocean for oil.

20 What bullshit. I've seen nothing but
21 lies and political BS from the Bush
22 administration.

23 You asked for my respect. No way.
24 Governor Lingle, you're one of the few Republicans
25 who I respect.

0103

1 We've given a pretty clear job here in
2 Hawaii for very, very serious problems that are
3 not adequately funded. Thank you.

4 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. Number 56
5 through 60.

6 GUY HUGHES: 53. My name is Guy
7 Hughes. I'm here as a citizen of Molokai and
8 Chief of Natural Resources Management at Kalaupapa
9 National Historic Park.

10 I would like to thank the Governor and
11 the State of Hawaii for their support of the
12 Natural Area Partnership Program, the Natural Area
13 Reserve System, and the East Molokai Watershed
14 Partnership.

15 We are doing great things on the island
16 of Molokai, including the Molokai's version of the
17 Invasive Species Committee.

18 From the perspective the National Park
19 Service and Department of the Interior, I would
20 like to echo Mark Fox's point regarding we need
21 specific authority for the National Park Service
22 to work outside of their boundaries to effectively
23 interact with these partners.

24 In addition, just as a heads up, the
25 main issues that we have on our plate are -- we're

0104

1 very interested in co-jurisdiction with the State
2 of Hawaii regarding the enforcement of marine law
3 and legislation in terms of there is no DOCARE
4 (phonetic) officers and there is no boat for
5 marine enforcement on the island of Molokai.

6 We have a boat in the park, and we're
7 interested in North Shore marine conservation, a
8 marine managed area of some sort, and entering
9 into dialogue with the community and particularly
10 the State of Hawaii. Thank you.

11 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. 56 through
12 60.

13 LEIMANA DAMATE: 56. Aloha. My name is
14 Leimana Damate, L-E-I-M-A-N-A, D-A-M-A-T-E.

15 I'm the Ocean Resources Chair for the
16 Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs which was
17 founded in 1918 by (inaudible) Prince Kuhio.
18 (inaudible)

19 The focus of the Association of
20 Hawaiian Civic Clubs is to protect Native Hawaiian
21 cultural rights and traditions. And we have done
22 so for the past 88 years.

23 Our numbers -- our members number 3,000,
24 a little over.

25 We have a couple of issues which I will

0105

1 be brief about. When Mr. Kamatan (phonetic) spoke
2 earlier, I was impressed with what he said.

3 One, that the base conservation rests in
4 the people. Put this conservation into policy and
5 integrate it.

6 And the Native Hawaiian people are
7 conservation. We have been striving for many
8 years to put this into integrated government
9 policy.

10 We sit on government (inaudible)
11 Hawaiian Ocean and Culture Council and worked with
12 the Department of Land and Natural Resources for
13 the past couple of years. Thank you, Governor,
14 for forming that. That is Cooperative
15 Conservation in Hawaii.

16 Two issues that I'd like to address
17 briefly. One is the Northwest Hawaiian Islands
18 and the monument.

19 We ask that the Native Hawaiians,
20 cultural and lineal descendants of the island, be
21 included in decision making on permitting and
22 process.

23 We did not know that the sanctuary was
24 going to become a monument until we read about it
25 in the news. So there has been some concern on

0106

1 that.

2 We would like to ask the Federal
3 agencies to seriously look at Hawaiian science,
4 including ecosystem protection such as watersheds,

5 ocean species, and protection of our fisheries,
6 and the symbiotic relationship between the land
7 and the ocean.

8 We ask that Governor Lingle and the
9 legislature take a proactive and innovative look
10 at measures of ecosystem protection, such as
11 seasonal closures based on spawning cycles for
12 continued sustained growth.

13 We will be introducing legislation at
14 this next session to explore these possibilities.
15 And the rest I will put in writing.

16 Mahalo.

17 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. 57 through
18 60.

19 BOB DAMATE: 58. Aloha. My name is Bob
20 Damate. We are from the district of Ka'u on the
21 Big Island of Hawaii.

22 What I speak to is that a lot of things
23 that go on in our state and has always gone on
24 since we became a state agencywise, administrative
25 rules, everything is always done by experts.

0107

1 And historically if you look back, all
2 of our experts are from off island, continuing
3 until today.

4 We never get asked in any kind of policy
5 making decisions about our knowledge or thinking.

6 But, as my wife said, Hawaiian science
7 is based on empirical knowledge. We have been
8 observing, we have been living, we have been
9 existing for thousands of years.

10 Based on our knowledge. But yet when
11 policies are being made, nobody asks us.
12 Unfortunately, most of us are quiet. I'm a
13 cultural practitioner.

14 Historically we've always known from
15 (inaudible) ahupuaas from the sea soil to the
16 mountain top. But we always hear it's from the
17 top of the mountain to the water. But we are an
18 ocean people. We come from the ocean. So our
19 knowledge was developed that way.

20 That's why most of our plants, most of
21 our animals, have fish names.

22 But what I am concerned about is that
23 all these new rules being proposed for our
24 existence tend to criminalize us for doing what
25 we've always done.

0108

1 One of them is this new gill net back
2 (phonetic) that the State is proposing. We have
3 always practiced (inaudible). We have eight
4 separate practices, and we have names for our gill
5 nets.

6 This is just one issue that I just
7 wanted to say, please, in the future, like my wife
8 said, consult us. We have been here longer. I
9 don't say we know more. But we know more about

10 Hawaii because every expert I've talked who has
11 PhD on the back of his name, they never studied
12 our endemic culture. Mahalo.

13 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. Number 59
14 through 65.

15 TONY COSTA: 61. Thank you. Thank you
16 so Much. Governor Lingle, (inaudible) Fish and
17 Wildlife Service, and other distinguished members
18 of this panel.

19 My name is Tony Costa. I'm the
20 spokesperson for Hawaii Nearshore Fishermen. In
21 sharp contrast to my Portuguese heritage I trimmed
22 my testimony down to one short page. I will be
23 reading to you instead of talking to you. And I
24 will be reading pretty fast. And I apologize
25 beforehand for that.

0109

1 (inaudible) we have many concerns. I'm
2 going to go through them point by point.

3 (inaudible) Because we are fishermen and
4 we take this concerns us greatly.

5 No scientist or biologist ever asserted
6 that there is no such thing as a sustainable and
7 (inaudible) -- fishing. Yet by default this is
8 what we are saying when we close down a wild
9 fishing forever.

10 The notion that fishermen will catch and
11 catch until there is not anything left is
12 embarrassing and plain just not true.

13 The President of the United States
14 recently designated the Northwestern Hawaiian
15 Islands a national monument.

16 In the details of doing so, commercial
17 fishing will be prohibited entirely, even though
18 monument status could have been achieved while
19 still allowing the current very small limited
20 fishing that takes place today.

21 We recommend keeping the monument status
22 while keeping the fishing.

23 While fishing can occur sustainably, yet
24 we have found ourselves victims to high level
25 political power struggles which we have no control

0110

1 of.

2 And we ask this body to honestly listen
3 to the fisherman and use sound science and examine
4 the facts first without political bias.

5 By prohibiting well-managed United
6 States of America commercial fishing, we shift
7 resources (inaudible) pressure to foreign
8 countries that have no management measures or
9 endangered species rules and regulations.

10 How can this benefit the environment?
11 And in summary and in the spirit of collaboration
12 and cooperativeness, fishermen need a voice.

13 Fishermen need to be included in this
14 process. And science needs to be included in this

15 decision making process. Thank you so much for
16 allowing me to testify.

17 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. Number 60
18 through 65.

19 CHRISTOPHER PUTTOCK: 65. My name is
20 Christopher Puttock. I'm with the Hawaii
21 Conservation Alliance.

22 The Alliances for twenty years --
23 consists of 12 governmental agencies; education,
24 (inaudible) strong committment to environmental
25 conservation in the Hawaiian Islands.

0111

1 I would like to start my comments with a
2 personal acknowledgement to Governor Lingle for
3 recognizing the conference that we ran this year
4 on the 26th of July 2006, Conservation Day in
5 Hawaii. And I would like to thank you for that.

6 I'd like to just address a couple
7 things. In twenty years of Cooperative
8 Conservation between our agencies, essentially a
9 great deal of cooperative conversation to a
10 greater or lesser extent we know exactly what
11 we're doing and what the gaps are in our science
12 and conservation measures.

13 The HCA partners certainly have better
14 appreciation of how each other does business and
15 (inaudible) spending precious funding allocations.

16 Most of these funds are used diligently,
17 resulting in better more effective short-term
18 protection of habitats and species than ever
19 before.

20 But I would like to ask the --
21 (inaudible) the factors for conservation tasking
22 in Hawaii is enormous. And Hawaii has a
23 disproportionately large diverse flora and fauna
24 compared with the mainland, say.

25 We already heard of the horde of the

0112

1 species here on the endangered species list.

2 And I would like -- that could become
3 extinct in the next twenty years. A couple of
4 decades away we will lose a lot of those species.

5 These species are being annihilated
6 because we bring into the islands plants and
7 animals that have never been here.

8 We've heard from Mark Fox how the
9 species were coming in maybe one every 50,000
10 years. They are coming in now at least once every
11 18 days and getting established here, causing
12 havoc, and pushing out native plants to
13 extinction.

14 So this has to be turned around. We
15 really have to be addressing control measures that
16 we have coming to Hawaii.

17 THE MODERATOR: Thank you for your time.
18 Submit written comments. 66 through 70.

19 MARJORIE ZIEGLER: 64. My name is

20 Marjorie Ziegler. I'm the Executive Director of
21 the Conservation Council for Hawaii, a 56-year-old
22 organization based in Hawaii, membership
23 nonprofit.

24 I will run through really quickly with
25 two minutes our wish list.

0113

1 First of all, Pitman Roberts (inaudible)
2 the Department of the Interior. That money needs
3 to be -- the allocation of that money to the State
4 for game management needs to be looked at more
5 carefully.

6 Specifically, you need to look at
7 section 7 of the Endangered Species Act because
8 you're giving the State money to manage game
9 animals that are not native here that are part of
10 the reason why our native species are rare and
11 endangered and going extinct.

12 I would suggest that Section 7,
13 specifically the adverse modification prohibition
14 and mitigation measures that can be informed
15 through Section 7 be applied more rigorously to
16 Pitman Roberts for game management.

17 Second, we need money for everything.
18 (inaudible) The landowner incentive program we
19 were very disappointed with \$10 million for the
20 entire nation allocated or proposed so far for
21 2007. Hawaii is not one of those states.

22 Furthermore, the \$10 million is only for
23 administration of (inaudible) projects. And it's
24 been earmarked for specific states.

25 We recommend that full and adequate

0114

1 funding go into the LIP (phonetic) program and
2 that all states be allowed to share in those funds
3 and that they be able to use them for on the
4 ground projects.

5 State wildlife grants similarly need
6 more money. Last year we got \$62 million for the
7 entire nation. Hawaii got little more than half a
8 million, even though we probably have more rare
9 and endangered species than any other state, with
10 the possible exception of California.

11 We also recommend that you look at the
12 criteria that is used to allocate the money to the
13 States.

14 Right now it's population size and land
15 size. So guess what? Places like Hawaii and
16 other small states -- I think pretty much we're
17 unique here. Hawaii, small state, high level of
18 endemic species found nowhere else in the world.
19 Highest level of (inaudible) in the country.

20 We get a very small amount of money
21 because of the criteria.

22 We recommend you add a criteria that
23 looks at number of species of concern and
24 threatened and endangered species in each state.

25 I'm running out of time.

0115

1 More money for brown tree snake
2 interdiction on Guam and the Hawaii end.
3 (inaudible) There should be full funding
4 for full implementation of the brown tree snake
5 interdiction plan. The numbers are known. We are
6 just not getting the money for DOD for those
7 operations. (inaudible) Thank you.

8 THE MODERATOR: Number 66 through 70.

9 A WOMAN: 66. Aloha, everyone. Thank
10 you for coming. I'd like to thank the Governor
11 and all the delegation from Washington, Jim
12 Connaughton, and everyone for coming today and
13 specifically for the bold initiative to protect
14 the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

15 Your recent initiative has been
16 outstanding. And all of us here in Hawaii who
17 have worked so hard collaboratively for over six
18 years appreciate that work.

19 And we hope that you continue this kind
20 of protection in other areas throughout our state
21 as well as our country and helping the world to
22 protect the environment.

23 Hawaii's had a history, unique history,
24 here of actual collective destruction of the
25 environment.

0116

1 It has been a one where we've had
2 massive destruction of our native forests due to
3 the taking of species, various forest for other
4 cooperative interests.

5 Primarily for many, many years the
6 agribusiness clear-cutted all our native forests.
7 We've had overfishing. And we've done many things
8 to destroy our native species, as everyone has
9 pointed out.

10 We have only recently started to look at
11 the environment in terms of protection. Only in
12 my lifetime have we started to investigate local
13 environmental laws and start to, of course, create
14 national laws.

15 And it's only been very, very recently
16 in the last ten years where these laws are now
17 starting to take effect and have any impact.

18 I would recommend that we do not touch
19 any of the laws that we have just only recently
20 initiated and put into effect, the endangered
21 species laws, laws for air quality, and water
22 quality. Also, laws that will start to help us
23 create new methods of dealing with waste.

24 I have been speaking today as a
25 community advocate. But I've also been involved

0117

1 in government. And at the County levels in Hawaii
2 where I was actively involved, we have not even
3 adhered to some of these waste laws at this time

4 and asked for extensions after extensions over --
5 I know over a decade to keep our polluting --
6 landfills going.

7 So you need to keep those active and
8 strong.

9 I would like to say one more thing
10 about protection in terms of our airports and how
11 we bring in species.

12 I've been an advocate to have strict
13 laws of incoming agricultural laws instead of
14 export laws. We should do both. Right now we're
15 protecting California instead of Hawaii with our
16 laws and inspections.

17 So thank you very much. Aloha.

18 THE MODERATOR: 57 through 70. 71
19 through 75.

20 JOHN CREIGHTON: Number 75. I am John
21 Creighton. I am part of a species that's about to
22 be extinguished. And that is humans as marine
23 mammals.

24 I am a marine mammal. And as I look to
25 my future, I see that one of the things that's

0118
1 endangering it is global warming.

2 As pointed out, global warming is real.
3 Global warming will change the temperature of the
4 ocean.

5 If by changing the temperature of the
6 ocean one degree, the area of a species spawn will
7 stop spawning.

8 If I change the ocean level just a
9 couple of inches, I will probably wipe out all the
10 coasts.

11 All the things we talked about today are
12 endangered not by humans but (inaudible) -- of
13 course humans are responsible for global warming.
14 But they are endangered by global warming. And we
15 seem to pay no attention to doing it.

16 We have not signed the (inaudible)
17 protocol which probably wouldn't be effective
18 anyhow.

19 I just have one message to give to
20 everyone here, and particularly the young people.
21 All of you young people, and most of you are young
22 people compared to me, learn to live underwater.

23 THE MODERATOR: 76 through 80.

24 ALAN TAKEMOTO: 76. That's a hard act
25 to follow. My name is Allen Takemoto. I'm the

0119
1 Executive Director of the Hawaii Farmers
2 Federation, a private nonprofit organization. We
3 have approximately 1600 farm families, members,
4 statewide.

5 Basically we address issues that
6 directly affect the farm families throughout the
7 State.

8 We appreciate and applaud the intent of

9 this initiative seeking collaboration and
10 cooperation within all levels of stakeholders, all
11 levels of government, and the private sector.

12 The farmers in our organization believe
13 that it is in the interests of our constituents
14 that we have a balance in the environment and a
15 balance in our natural resources.

16 Our farmers totally rely on a clean
17 environment and a clean natural resource so that
18 they can provide food and fiber to the people.

19 Hawaii land industries have changed over
20 the past ten to twenty years. We were
21 predominantly -- consumed with pineapple and sugar
22 throughout the state. And since then there has
23 been a major downsizing.

24 While this also provided opportunity
25 for many of the small farmers who now have access

0120

1 to prime agricultural as well, this has created a
2 huge diverse agricultural community which we
3 continue to encourage and promote.

4 However, at this time, changes -- we all
5 need to change the resources that are provided.
6 One of those areas that we need to really look at
7 is the technical assistance and support that NRCS
8 has provided to the farmers

9 Whereas the sugar and pineapple relied
10 on just a few conservation plans, now we have
11 about several hundred farmers asking for soil and
12 more conservation plans on the same parcel.

13 But there is no resources nor staff to
14 help them with the technical aspects of getting
15 that plan together.

16 I now want to give an example of a
17 partnership that the Governor has requested. And
18 I think this is a positive one.

19 On Oahu as we were -- Central Oahu was
20 predominantly pineapple and sugar. And now there
21 are several small operations there.

22 The County and the Federal with NRCS has
23 partnered in putting together the resources to
24 fund a staff position to help with the
25 conservation plans.

0121

1 And I think more and more of these
2 partnerships in developing staff to help with the
3 -- (inaudible) can be very encouraging statewide.
4 And I'm sure that it's done on Maui and various
5 other islands throughout the State.

6 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. Time.

7 ALAN TAKEMOTO: Last point is invasive
8 species. The Hawaii Department of Agriculture has
9 also developed a biosecurity plan that has tried
10 to look at more of the -- (inaudible) into the
11 State and make sure we are protected as well from
12 invasive species coming to Hawaii. Thank you.

13 THE MODERATOR: 77 through 80.

14 MARK SCHREFFLER: Number 78. My name
15 is Mark Schreffler, S-C-H-R-E-F-F-L-E-R. And I'd
16 like to talk briefly about cooperative ocean
17 conservation.

18 I come forward as a citizen but have
19 worked internationally in aquatic resources
20 management as well as ocean conservation and
21 education.

22 I love the ocean, and I love to eat
23 fish. I love to watch fish and so on.

24 I want to commend you government
25 officials here for being here today and working

0122

1 more and more toward the idea and concept of
2 Cooperative Conservation.

3 As my father always said, there's always
4 room for improvement.

5 And I'm going to pick on our President
6 and his decision with regard to the National
7 Monument of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

8 I firmly believe that we cannot further
9 our efforts of ocean conservation, as they say, if
10 we only focus on saving one part of the ocean.

11 As was mentioned earlier today, what was
12 it, Hawaiian Island fishery is a healthy,
13 pristine, ecosystem, and fishery.

14 And from my understanding, there's not a
15 huge commercial fishery there. It's a very small
16 fishery with a small number of commercial
17 fishermen that consists of some Native Hawaiians
18 that operate a small business.

19 And I firmly believe that if properly
20 managed that a, I hate to say it, sustainable
21 fishery can be maintained there.

22 Here again I feel we have one ocean and
23 to focus on. Saving one small part of the ocean
24 does not save the whole ocean.

25 And so I urge U.S. government officials

0123

1 to look forward to the future and consider
2 improving the concept of Cooperative Conservation
3 and not just work with our own country but work
4 with other countries.

5 As mentioned earlier, closing this
6 fishery is going to increase the pressure on other
7 fisheries around the world. And having worked
8 internationally in other fisheries, it will only
9 hasten the demise of other coral reefs which may
10 leave our Northwestern Hawaiian Islands the last
11 healthy reef.

12 But for the long-term, and I'm talking
13 fifty years, one hundred years, two hundred years,
14 I think we can better promote ocean conservation
15 and make our Northwestern Hawaiian Islands coral
16 reefs last even longer if we work more
17 cooperatively and more collaboratively with other
18 nations around the world and look at our oceans as

19 one ocean. Thank you.

20 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. Originally
21 this meeting was scheduled to adjourn at 11:30.
22 It's about 11:40. And some of our principals have
23 other commitments to get to.

24 However, the session has a videotape and
25 audio tape. And we will have transcriptions

0124

1 provided to the principals that have to leave so
2 they will have the benefit of all your comments.

3 Ren Lohofener from the Fish & Wildlife
4 Service will remain. I would like to give
5 Chairman Connaughton and Governor Lingle a chance
6 to make closing comments based on what we heard so
7 far. Then we will resume with taking comments and
8 come back with anyone who wants to speak again.

9 HENRY CURTIS: Sorry. Can I have a
10 clarifying comment? The initial presentation was
11 82 minutes. And it seems to me that a listening
12 session would involve an equal amount of
13 listening. Thank you.

14 THE MODERATOR: Any comments?

15 MR. CONNAUGHTON: Well, I just want to
16 thank you all for the comments we received thus
17 far and underline the fact that we're going to
18 continue to receive these.

19 As important are the written remarks you
20 put in in greater detail.

21 A specific matter in what was most
22 important about these comments today were the
23 specifics, very specific fixes to accomplish
24 specific outcomes.

25 That's what I am most interested in.

0125

1 Because that's what I can act on. I appreciate
2 those of you who have done that.

3 I do want to underline some -- the
4 important theme that came through here, and I hope
5 we hear a little more of it, is this notion of
6 preventing things from going wrong.

7 And we're doing a lot these days to fix.
8 But it's the prevention. And that occurs through
9 citizen stewardship through our habits and our
10 practices.

11 It doesn't occur through big Federal
12 programs or State initiatives or even funding
13 coming out of your own taxpayer dollars.

14 It comes from planning for the future so
15 we don't create the impact to begin with.

16 I want to applaud the folks who focused
17 on that. And I also want to underscore the issue
18 that we are listening to today. But it's the
19 ongoing efforts that we need to look for public
20 input.

21 It's actually the public involvement in
22 decision making. And I want to underscore the
23 people that mentioned the need for early

24 involvement of public actors going beyond input to
25 involvement.

0126

1 That doesn't occur in this setting, but
2 each of the individual efforts we talked about.
3 That is where that involvement becomes a teaching
4 opportunity.

5 That way we can bridge these different
6 interests. We heard fishing, business interests,
7 agriculture. And its involvement with education
8 creates smarter outcomes. I want to highlight
9 those in particular.

10 There is a lot of information going
11 through. I want to call your attention to the
12 cooperativeconservation.gov.

13 There is a blog that's being created
14 around Cooperative Conservation. So I encourage
15 you to look at that too. That's being done
16 independent of the government efforts and is more
17 powerful, in my view.

18 In terms of performance, I just want to
19 conclude that it is no longer a question of
20 whether we should be taking action. It's how far
21 and how fast.

22 Whether it's the Clean Air Act, fuel
23 economy standards, CAFE, the debate is how far and
24 how fast.

25 We will be cutting air pollution. 70

0127

1 percent for power plants. 90 percent from diesel
2 vehicles, for example. Even though this is huge,
3 we need more of this interest and enthusiasm. And
4 that is the kind of thing governments can do on a
5 programmatic. But it is citizenship stewardship
6 that will matter in terms of our longterm future.

7 I am sorry our schedules are so tight.
8 But I do look forward to seeing a record of this
9 meeting as we go forward. Thank you.

10 GOVERNOR LINGLE: Thank you very, Jim.
11 Thanks to everyone who came today. I wanted to
12 share some of my thoughts with you before I have
13 to leave.

14 I listened to the different groups who
15 were represented here. And I felt so good that I
16 worked with so many of you on so many important
17 issues. And such a wide variety of groups today.

18 The building Industry Association. I
19 admire you for coming, knowing that likely the
20 majority of the people here would not be people
21 who would be on the same side of most issues with
22 you.

23 And yet you came to express yourself
24 about permitting and the need for affordable
25 housing. And I admire you for showing up.

0128

1 Kamehameha Schools. We appreciate you
2 being here. And the Life of the Land. Henry

3 Curtis, I enjoyed so much the last legislative
4 session with you and the great victory we had on
5 our energy initiatives. So these are my
6 experiences I cherish from my years in public
7 office.

8 And CAHEA for always having such great
9 passion about your issues. And Trust for Public
10 Lands and the cooperative approach that we've used
11 with your organization.

12 And the Nature Conservancy who helped me
13 and faced the issue of the legacy lands and
14 whether or not to go forward with that.

15 So many of your organizations are so
16 important to our state.

17 I think one important partner that's not
18 here today that we do rely on in many ways, and
19 we're going to have to work with even more so here
20 on this island in particular but the Big Island as
21 well and somewhat to a lesser degree on Kauai, and
22 that's the United States military.

23 They are an important partner in these
24 efforts now and going forward.

25 Peter Young and I talk a lot. And Peter
0129

1 is not a very demonstrative type of person. But
2 he and I get involved in a lot of conversations.

3 And I have often told him I think his
4 job is one of the toughest jobs among the cabinet
5 directors. And that's because he's managing
6 finite resources among groups who have very
7 different points of view.

8 And we heard them today. On the one
9 hand, we had people stand up and say whatever you
10 do, don't touch the Endangered Species Act.

11 And we had another speaker say you've
12 got to take a look at that Endangered Species Act
13 and how it's affecting what we do as home
14 builders.

15 I think Peter's job is a difficult one.
16 But it's one he approaches with a lot of
17 thoughtfulness.

18 When I heard the issues today of
19 invasive species being discussed, I had to think
20 back, Peter, to the days of the tough budget
21 decisions.

22 When we first came in, money wasn't
23 available. The economy was in the doldrums. And
24 he came in to our budget meeting and made a
25 proposal. And this took a lot of guts at the

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1 time.

2 He made a proposal that we should go
3 from almost zero spending on invasive species
4 issues to \$4 million a year.

5 And he almost got laughed out of the
6 room when he began with that premise.

7 But then he thoughtfully laid out the

8 issue. The impact on our way of life. The impact
9 to agriculture. The impact to the economy. And
10 he made such a strong case that he actually had
11 the Budget Director on his side going forward.

12 And I remember those days well because
13 it was such a difficult time for us to set
14 priorities.

15 We're fortunate now with the strong
16 economy we are in a position to spend more of our
17 resources, as many people talked about today on
18 these important issues.

19 And based on what Henry Curtis said
20 about the number of minutes spent talking and the
21 number of minutes spent listening, and I think it
22 as a valid point to make, I'm going to work with
23 Peter to convene our own session, talk about the
24 kind of sessions we could have in these next weeks
25 and months prior to the legislative session so we

0131

1 can be ready again as we were on energy last
2 session.

3 We are so effective because we were
4 ready, because we had cooperated in advance, we
5 knew what the different interests felt about these
6 issues.

7 And I look forward to talking with
8 Peter. And he will talk with many of you about
9 how best to format a subsequent meeting to this so
10 at least on our own level he can be prepared in
11 the next session.

12 Some of the specific items you
13 mentioned, and Jim Connaughton said the
14 specificity is critically important. And I heard
15 some issues that I know that Jim Connaughton is
16 able to help us with.

17 He is one of the most effective people
18 I've dealt with in Washington. And I can tell you
19 it's my own opinion that I don't believe that
20 Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Monument would have
21 been created without him, certainly not in the
22 time that it was.

23 And I was there in those last months
24 watching how things developed. And I appreciate
25 his effort.

0132

1 I wanted to talk about a couple of the
2 things I believe he can help us with specifically
3 that were talked about today.

4 First of all, this message about the
5 Park Service not being able to use money outside
6 of its boundaries just goes against common sense.

7 It goes against the science everybody
8 understands, that these invasive species if they
9 are on your border, they will affect your park in
10 a relatively rapid period of time.

11 And I know that that's the kind of a
12 common sense change that Jim will be very -- I

13 don't want to put pressure on Jim -- but I know
14 how he operates in Washington.

15 And when he uses these terms like policy
16 land, it's his way of acknowledging that, you
17 know, sometimes things that are common sense and
18 should occur simply get caught up in the whole
19 world of Washington.

20 But he already exhibited his ability to
21 cut through that and be effective in bringing
22 change. I mention that to him as one of those
23 issues.

24 The issue about how funding is allocated
25 as related to endangered species. How does the

0133

1 size of a state relate in any way to the amount of
2 funding you need to deal with endangered species
3 in your state?

4 You could have a huge state that doesn't
5 have many endangered species or a small state such
6 as our own that has the most in the nation.

7 So I think that was a very specific kind
8 of a proposal that Jim could help us with.

9 Another one that has bothered me for
10 such a long time, and I wish I would have taken
11 some action to do something about it. But since
12 it is a Federal issue and Jim is here, I think
13 it's another kind of a common sense issue.

14 And that's the ag. import/export
15 disparity issue as it relates to inspections.

16 We have to have all of our luggage go
17 through all this elaborate screening and
18 agricultural products and every visitor goes
19 through it here. But they can bring anything they
20 want to our state. And that just doesn't make any
21 sense.

22 I think that's another issue that could
23 be best handled at the Federal level.

24 On our own level, I think the point was
25 well made and well received about the need for

0134

1 early involvement by the Hawaiian Civic Clubs, on
2 cultural as well as permitting issues, on the
3 Hawaiian science issues.

4 The fishermen talking about the same
5 issues, to be included early on in the process.

6 Cha telling us to involve them or they
7 are going to sue us. I get that too.

8 I think she is right. We could avoid a
9 lot of lawsuits if we could involve a lot of
10 people at an earlier phase.

11 It doesn't mean we will always agree.
12 Likely we won't all agree. But we do reduce the
13 likelihood of what I consider a waste of resources
14 in litigating something we could have dealt with
15 at an earlier stage.

16 So I appreciate those comments very
17 much, as well.

18 I want to make a reference to Jim
19 Bassett, the Kamehameha schools comments, about
20 the need for Feds to visit us and visit us often.
21 This is important.

22 We are 5,000 miles from the nation's
23 capital.

24 I'll never forget. It was one of my
25 first Governor's meetings. And I was very

0135
1 concerned about this. Could I have an impact for
2 my state for the people of my state if I'm 5,000
3 miles away and all these other governors are so
4 much closer up there?

5 At a Governor's meeting, it may have
6 been my first one, I was talking to different
7 governors. And I remember asking the Governor, I
8 think from Georgia, Sonny Purdue, I said how often
9 do you get up here? We were in Washington for our
10 annual meeting.

11 I said how often do you get up here to
12 bring your issues forward? He said, well, I'm the
13 not able to come very often. I'm only here about
14 every six weeks or so.

15 And I remember thinking, well, I
16 certainly can't travel every six weeks or so. And
17 that means I need to find another way to be
18 effective.

19 And having people like Jim Connaughton
20 come here rather than us always having to go there
21 is very, very important.

22 So I think, Jim Bassett, you were right
23 in making that point.

24 Not just to be here in a meeting room in
25 a convention hall, but to be here in the water,

0136
1 and be in the ocean, and be on the land and walk
2 in the forest. And, again, Jim does that.

3 I was with him snorkeling in the
4 Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. Since he's been
5 here, he's been surfing. He's been in an
6 outrigger canoe. He's a scuba diver himself. He
7 likes and enjoys that.

8 I would add to that, Jim, quite frankly,
9 we need to get more of our local officials in the
10 water, on the land walking in the forest, whether
11 they are snorkeling, scuba, diving, whatever they
12 are doing.

13 Ask them when the last time you were on
14 a golf course versus the last time you were in the
15 ocean, and you will get a good understanding of
16 the disconnect that we have sometimes when we go
17 in to talk about certain issues.

18 So I think we need to invite them to be
19 with us to go with us and to look at the land and
20 to be on the land.

21 And, finally, I would like to end on a
22 comment that Herb Lee made. And I think long-term

23 this will be the most important of all for us.
24 Herb talked about the need to protect
25 the land by educating the children.

0137

1 And Jim Connaughton made his -- in his
2 opening remarks he talked about joy, respect, and
3 generational.

4 That what we need to do to be effective
5 long-term and protecting and conserving our
6 environment and our resources is to teach the
7 children.

8 Jacques Cousteau's son when he came here
9 told us that his father had told him people
10 protect what they love.

11 And one sure way to teach the love of
12 the land and ocean and culture is to teach the
13 children.

14 We went down to the legislature, Peter
15 and I, and we made a proposal to lift the cap on
16 the number of charter schools in our state because
17 the legislature had imposed an artificial cap.

18 And we thought we had the perfect way to
19 get them to increase the number of charter
20 schools.

21 We asked them to let us have 7 new
22 charter schools across the State, one on every
23 island, two on the Big Island, one east and one
24 west Hawaii.

25 And all of the 7 charter schools would

0138

1 have as their foundation an environmental
2 curriculum. When you say environmental in Hawaii,
3 you also say cultural curriculum.

4 And we thought it was a great idea. We
5 couldn't get support. And we couldn't get
6 attraction. But in a cooperative way, I hope you
7 will work with us.

8 Because I believe not just for us as a
9 political administration, but for all of us who
10 are involved in conservation efforts, this could
11 be our most important legacy of all, creating a
12 chain of schools across the State that have as the
13 base of their curriculum environmental protection,
14 natural resource respect and protection, and
15 cultural respect and protection.

16 And I hope to involve you all in that
17 effort in this upcoming session.

18 Again, Jim, to you and to everyone else
19 who came from Washington to be with us, it means a
20 lot to me because I can't travel there that often.

21 It means a lot to the State. It shows a
22 respect for us. We appreciate it very much.

23 And, again, thanks for your
24 understanding about the structure of the session.
25 And we will work with you to have our own

0139

1 follow-up sessions to this to make certain that we

2 are ready for the next session. Aloha, everyone.
3 THE MODERATOR: At this time we're not
4 going to take a formal break. But we are going to
5 pause for about two minutes to allow those who
6 need to leave to exit the stage and those of you
7 as well. After that, we'll resume with number 79.
8 (Whereupon, a recess was taken.)
9 THE MODERATOR: We left off with number
10 78. Do we have anyone 79 through 90 that would
11 like to comment?
12 ROB PARSONS: 89. Aloha and good
13 afternoon. My name is Rob Parsons, Environmental
14 Coordinator for Maui County. I thank you all for
15 being here and listening today.
16 Over the last three and a half years
17 that I've served Mayor Arakawa as the Executive
18 Assistant for Environmental Concerns on Maui the
19 common theme I have seen from all of the
20 organizations and agencies I've worked with is
21 that there are really heroic efforts going on by
22 so many dedicated individuals but with a shortage
23 of funds and staff.
24 And I think we've heard that today. But
25 I want to emphasize that we have the opportunity
0140
1 to, I think, as we're launching into the
2 sustainable Hawaii Planning Initiative to really
3 look at huge drastic overall budget prioritization
4 shifts.
5 I think that is what is needed if we are
6 to achieve success in Cooperative Conservation.
7 And I may be perhaps the best example of
8 that. Because at the County level I'm the one
9 person of 2200 County employees trying to connect
10 the dots for environmental efforts and
11 initiatives.
12 I do have a few specifics that I would
13 like to mention.
14 I think the plant extinction prevention
15 program is a wonderful program that received about
16 150 K Federally and about 109,000 State.
17 And I think that's a fraction of what it
18 needs to succeed, given the number of endangered
19 and rare plants here.
20 I think Mark Fox's points were very well
21 taken about the need for miconia funding from the
22 National Park Service.
23 I also echo the sentiments of doing
24 whatever it takes with the Department of
25 Agriculture and Homeland Security so we have
0141
1 adequate inspection of incoming cargo and
2 passengers.
3 And just a lot more funding is needed
4 for invasive species. There are a whole bunch of
5 things that aren't being targeted that are having
6 a huge impact on the native ecosystems.

7 (inaudible) ginger, African Tulip,
8 strawberry guava, black guava just to name a few.
9 So I think we need to ramp up above what
10 Chairman Young was able to secure with the
11 legislature and the Governor's support.

12 Governor, if you are watching this
13 videotape or reading this, I will direct a few
14 comments more to you.

15 I would say as far as resource
16 conservation, I would encourage you to review your
17 veto of the OPE bill, the ban on the OPE bill the
18 legislature passed for commercial collection.

19 And also I think it's time to look at
20 putting some limits on the unsustainable harvest
21 that's taking place in the aquarium industry on
22 our coral reefs here.

23 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. You can come
24 back around. I want to make sure everybody gets
25 the same opportunity the first time around.

0142

1 ROB PARSONS: Thank you.

2 THE MODERATOR: Numbers 90 through 100.

3 CAROL WILCOX: 93. Good afternoon. My
4 name is Carol Wilcox. I would like to thank you
5 for this opportunity to talk.

6 We here in Hawaii have been the
7 beneficiaries of the Endangered Species Act in a
8 very visible way through the reemergence of our
9 turtles and the whales on Oahu.

10 So we're reminded of the strength of
11 this kind of protection daily.

12 And generally we are thrilled beyond
13 measure with the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands
14 Monument. So for all that you have done for that,
15 we thank you.

16 I am part of Palama Moanalua (phonetic),
17 a community-based group dedicated to the
18 conservation and restoration of the productive and
19 abundant Moanalua Bay from Diamond Head to Black
20 Point, a big area.

21 And we have spent the last year trying
22 to inventory and assess the resources of that bay
23 or threats to that bay and tried to figure out why
24 it is deteriorating so quickly.

25 And while I must say at first we had our

0143

1 preconceived notions of what we would find, and
2 basically our preconceived notions was that it was
3 badly overfished and that there was a lot of stuff
4 coming out of Hawaii Kai Marina, what in fact we
5 have found is that the bay is so sediment laden
6 that it's no longer able to support a healthy fish
7 population.

8 So our attention is going to be turned
9 to sediment control. And there's number of points
10 of entry for the sediment. Primarily storm drains
11 and channelized streams.

12 And so, as you know, to address these
13 things, it's a lot of agencies that are involved.

14 On the Federal level, there is the Army
15 Corps and there's NOAA and there's EPA. There's
16 the Department of Transportation.

17 On the State level there is again the
18 Department of Transportation, the Department of
19 Health, the Department of Land and Natural
20 Resources.

21 And the County has a lot to do with this
22 in their planning and permitting and grading and
23 public works and that sort of thing.

24 So my specific suggestion here is what
25 we lack is a forum or a mechanism or an authority

0144

1 that can bridge these agencies together. It's a
2 lot to ask of community group to do this that
3 don't have the authority for it.

4 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. That's the
5 time. 94 through --

6 DAVID HENKIN: 96. Out of respect for
7 people, is it okay if I turn the mike this way?

8 Aloha. My name is David Henkin,
9 H-E-N-K-I-N. I live on the windward side. I'm a
10 public interest environmental lawyer. I see in
11 the audience some former clients. I am used to
12 seeing former defendants. I am speaking in my
13 personal capacity.

14 I think what we have seen today is
15 emblematic of one of the problems we have with
16 Cooperative Conservation.

17 What has been emblematic here is we were
18 invited to a listening session and have listened
19 to what the Federal and State government had to
20 say and then listened to some closing comments
21 that would have allowed at least ten other people
22 to speak.

23 Instead of having that happen, we got to
24 hear from them some more.

25 My main comment has to do with the

0145

1 process. If you want to enhance conservation and
2 cooperation and improve science and respect the
3 interests of the people with the resources, you
4 cannot avoid going through the mandated process of
5 environmental review.

6 Government simply cannot make
7 intelligent decisions about important issues that
8 affect all of us unless they have all the
9 information, has all the expertise, and has fully
10 involved the public in the decision making
11 process.

12 So, Governor Lingle, the Federal
13 officials, if you look at this tape, please think
14 about that.

15 The main speaker here was from the
16 Council on Environmental Quality. He helps

17 implement NEPA. But unfortunately both Federal
18 and State governments have given short scripts to
19 the environmental review process.

20 I will pick a couple examples that show
21 where both the State and Federal government have
22 failed us.

23 Genetically modified organisms, in
24 particular biopharmaceutical crops that pose
25 serious threats to public health and also to

0146
1 endangered species.

2 Both the State Department of Ag. and
3 Federal Department of Ag. levels refused to do any
4 environmental review until a Federal Judge ordered
5 them to do so.

6 Another example. Many of you are
7 probably unaware that the State Department of Ag.
8 is pushing for a nuclear or radiator facility to
9 be placed he next to the Honolulu International
10 Airport.

11 We all use this to get in and out of the
12 island. And it's an important hub of commerce in
13 the State.

14 They want to put a nuclear facility next
15 to the reef runway without doing any environmental
16 review about the possibility of an accident,
17 terrorist attack, hurricane tsunami, and the like.

18 THE MODERATOR: Two minutes.

19 DAVID HENKIN: My thirty second buffer.
20 I represent Concerned Citizens of Honolulu to take
21 the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to task. And
22 finally in November we will have an environmental
23 review going out for public comment.

24 But State and Federal officials, you
25 really do need to involve the public in the

0147
1 process from the get-go so you make rational
2 decisions based on all the information, rather
3 than spend all of our resources cleaning up the
4 mess that you made.

5 If they did an EIS when they introduced
6 the mongoose to control rat populations, maybe
7 someone would have pointed out that mongoose are
8 only active during the day and rats are active
9 only at night, and never the twain shall meet.

10 We need rational reviews to make
11 rational decisions. Mahalo. I will speak a
12 little bit more on this later. Aloha.

13 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. 97 through
14 100.

15 ROGER FUJIOKA: 100. My name is Roger
16 Fujioka. I was born and raised on this island.
17 And I have my Bachelor's and Master's Degree from
18 the University of Hawaii.

19 I did get my PhD from the School of
20 Public Health at the University of michigan. And
21 I had the privilege to work at the University of

22 Hawaii for the last 34 years researching the water
23 quality of Oahu.

24 Recognize UH, the University of Hawaii,
25 as a resource of experts relevant to Hawaii.

0148

1 Two, use UH experts to address the
2 problems in Hawaii.

3 3, invite UH experts to become
4 cooperative players in solving the problems of
5 Hawaii.

6 I think some of our experts of UH are
7 not as good in cooperating and reaching out, but
8 they do have expertise.

9 UH experts can best address scientific
10 issues. And they do this while obtaining data
11 from the land and from the people in the State.

12 Science is the basis for regulations and
13 policy. Many of the Federal regulations and
14 policies are not applicable to our state.

15 My last point is get some task force and
16 invite UH experts to look at the science that
17 drive policies and regulations to see if it's
18 applicable or not applicable to our state. Thank
19 you.

20 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. 101 through
21 110.

22 CHRISTIAN PALMER: 109. My name is
23 Christian Palmer. And I'm a biology teacher at
24 Kahuku High School. I grew up on the north shore.

25 I would like to say to everyone that is
0149

1 still here and to the panel that's still here that
2 I think it's important that we include ecological
3 literacy in both the grade school and high school
4 curriculum.

5 And only when we start to educate every
6 single citizen, every single child in the State of
7 Hawaii are we going to be able to start to see
8 some change.

9 I would also like to ask all the
10 organizations that are here today to look and to
11 seriously think about ways to include schools that
12 live in those areas to include the children of
13 those areas in the projects.

14 Unless you can do that, you're not going
15 to have the continuity in the future of not only
16 the organization, but more importantly Hawaii
17 ecosystems.

18 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. 110 through
19 120.

20 ALI FARES: 113. My name is Ali Fares
21 I'm (inaudible) at the University of Hawaii Manoa.

22 I had the privilege to work with many of
23 the issues of conservation and being involved in
24 several cooperative projects with different State
25 and Federal agencies.

0150

1 I think one of my good examples of that
2 I've been working with is the Hanalei Hui Project
3 watershed in Hanalei.
4 And I think it's a great opportunity
5 that we had to work with a different agency. We
6 continue to work, by the way.
7 However, some of the issues right now,
8 that particular location is facing a lack of
9 funding to continue the research that we've been
10 doing and the cooperative work that has been done.
11 I would like to see if there is
12 opportunity to hunt those type of successful
13 projects to continue for long term and to be a
14 good example for the State and at the same time
15 even for the Pacific islands and for the mainland.
16 There is another issue that we are
17 facing recently. The inability of USGS to have
18 enough funds to support the continuous monitoring
19 of some of the basic data that is required for any
20 water management issue, like rain gauges and
21 stream flow gauges in different watersheds.
22 I would like to get the attention that
23 we need to support these long-term data that are
24 very useful for the future prediction of water
25 resources or natural resources. I think we need

0151

1 to have their support there.
2 That's what I have. And thank you for
3 your time.
4 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. Are there
5 others 100 through 110? 111 through 120.
6 BLAKE MCELHENY: 118. Good afternoon.
7 My name is Blake McElheny, M-C-E-L-H-E-N-Y. Also
8 a resident of the North Shore, raised on the North
9 Shore of Oahu.
10 I wanted to speak today as a citizen
11 directly benefitting from Cooperative
12 Conservation. And in particular voluntary land
13 conservation and protection of land for the
14 public.
15 I want to reiterate some of the comments
16 the Governor made, as well as Lea Hong for the
17 Trust for Public Land regarding Cooperative
18 Conservation, compatible use bufferers, and
19 private land initiative that is really being put
20 to use here, particularly on Oahu with agreement
21 between the Trust for Public Land and the U.S.
22 Army Environmental Center.
23 I'm very grateful that Waimea Valley has
24 been preserved. Looking for to Pupukea of
25 Honolulu being preserved, and Moanalua Valley
0152
1 through this unique partnership that really has
2 strengthened communities and citizens' ability to
3 work effectively with the government as well as
4 with landowners, rather than some of the
5 traditional confrontations we may have seen in the

6 past.
7 And I just wanted to thank the Governor,
8 thank Joe Young for their work in particular, and
9 also the other agencies, including the County that
10 have been able to use this Cooperative
11 Conservation opportunity to protect our
12 communities and to really strengthen the future,
13 not only on Oahu, but I think serving as an
14 example for the other islands, conserving these
15 important lands.

16 I just want to close by mentioning that
17 the Legacy Land Act I think is a great way to
18 pursue additional opportunities by having that
19 dedicated funding for conservation that involves
20 working with landowners in a cooperative way.

21 And hopefully the charter agreement here
22 on Honolulu will pass and it will also provide
23 dedicated funding. And I'm hoping the dedicated
24 funding will continually be available through the
25 compatible use buffer the Governor and Lea Hong

0153 mentioned so we can continue to have the great
1 successes.

2 I wanted to thank everyone and speak as
3 a resident that directly benefits because of the
4 efforts of Cooperative Conservation. Thank you.

5 THE MODERATOR: Others in 111 to 120?
6 121 through 130.

7 CHARLES BURROWS: 134. Aloha. Charles
8 Peapea Makawalu Burrows. It's a Hawaiian name for
9 the back. It's Hamakua in our family.

10 THE MODERATOR: Could you spell, please.

11 CHARLES BURROWS: P-E-A-P-E-A,
12 M-A-K-A-W-A-L-U.

13 THE MODERATOR: Thank you.

14 CHARLES BURROWS: I'm also the President
15 of Ahupui Mohala Lokahi (phonetic), a Native
16 Hawaiian environmental organization. We have a
17 membership of 1600. However, two thirds reside in
18 the continent. The other third here in Hawaii.

19 But all are supportive of our mission.
20 That is to preserve native ecosystems wherever
21 they may be, here in Hawaii or elsewhere.

22 Along with the native ecosystems, not
23 only the ecological sites, but the cultural sites
24 as well. Because we believe that when these
25

0154 sacred places are destroyed and lost and gone
1 forever, you lose the identity of that indigenous
2 culture, the people. In this case here in Hawaii,
3 Hawaiians.

4 So we are very instrumental in working
5 with others, hawaiians as well as nonHawaiian
6 groups, governmental, City, State, Federal,
7 private businesses and owners in preserving these
8 places.

9 We have ongoing projects going on with
10

11 restoration. We do botanical restoration, plants
12 and animals that were sacred to the Hawaiians.
13 And at other sites work with endangered plants as
14 well.

15 But the important thing I think is that
16 for the Federal government, governmental agencies
17 to be able to work with the Hawaiian organizations
18 in that ahupuaa. That land division is very
19 important.

20 So that they would be able to provide
21 the cultural leadership and their knowledge of the
22 past in the resource management of that particular
23 site. That's very important.

24 Now, eventually I would like to see
25 Ahupuaa Nemaarish (phonetic) become under State

0155

1 resource management control. Perhaps at one
2 particular time in the future to have it become a
3 National Wildlife Refuge.

4 However, I would be concerned if it gets
5 to that level as to what would be the ownership in
6 the management of these resources.

7 THE MODERATOR: Thank you.

8 CHARLES BURROWS: It still has to be
9 locally controlled. That's the most important
10 thing.

11 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. Are there
12 others in 120 through 130?

13 STEPHANIE FRIED: Aloha. 129. My name
14 is Stephanie Fried, F-R-I-E-D like fried
15 chicken.

16 I am with Environmental Defense, but
17 also a member of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands
18 Hui.

19 And you heard one of the founders of
20 Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Hui give the opening
21 ceremony for this meeting.

22 It is due to people like that
23 (inaudible) that -- these Northwestern Hawaiian
24 Islands protections really came about. The broad
25 grass roots support was absolutely overwhelming.

0156

1 I wanted to thank all of those involved
2 in this process to date. Your involvement and
3 commitment to keeping the Northwestern Hawaiian
4 Islands protection on track is still absolutely
5 needed. The problem is far from over.

6 Your help will be needed to ensure that
7 a fully transparent public process occurs.

8 For example, the issuing of permits to
9 the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. The State has
10 exercised great leadership in terms of this. And
11 we had a breakthrough two years ago when the State
12 requested (inaudible) specifically to liberate
13 permit processing.

14 We would like to see that process
15 applied to Federal waters as well. We'd like to

16 ensure that the 45-day to 60-day public comment
17 period which is doable because the permits will be
18 coming in every six months so there is plenty of
19 time to make sure that happens.

20 We would like to underscore the fact
21 that NEPA does apply to Federal waters and to any
22 large scale research expeditions (inaudible).

23 We just received some NEPA language. I
24 passed it on to Chairman (inaudible). You have a
25 copy of it. Perhaps you will use it in your

0157
1 upcoming meeting this afternoon (inaudible) the
2 NEPA public hearing process.

3 There is a big expedition going up in
4 October. There is a big concern about this,
5 census of marine life and a large amount of
6 extraction (inaudible). This should be subject to
7 a full NEPA process.

8 We would like to underscore the fact
9 that when a Memorandum of Understanding is
10 rewritten that all the executive order provisions
11 remain intact and minor provisions are added so
12 nothing is left out.

13 We would like to also support the
14 (inaudible) the water and Clean Air Act.

15 We just want to underscore concern
16 about, for example, the vast increase in vessel
17 traffic in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands as a
18 result of recent publicity.

19 Over 24 permits have been issued by the
20 State. And we thank the State for opening permits
21 up to public scrutiny.

22 For one example, a permit was given to
23 allowing 3000 samples of invertebrates. Half of
24 those coral samples at the most delicate part of
25 this ecosystem. There's a great level of public

0158
1 concern about extracting activities.

2 Small number of local fishers will not
3 be fishing up there. Instead we have what looks
4 like a large research gold rush of vessels going
5 up there to do other forms of extraction.

6 Also, no fishing by researchers. We
7 strongly oppose allowing researchers to fish while
8 no one else can.

9 THE MODERATOR: 130 through 140.

10 DIANE DRIGOTZ: 137. I'm Dr. Diane
11 Drigotz, Natural Resources Manager for the Marine
12 Corps Base Hawaii. I've been in that position 24
13 years and a Hawaii resident for 30.

14 The Marine Corps has a robust
15 conservation program. We just received a
16 Department of Defense overall award for the best
17 natural resources program in the country.

18 We were proud to represent (inaudible)
19 -- and our program is built upon the principles
20 and corps values of collaborative conservation and

21 community involvement.

22 In fact, I was here mostly to listen to
23 what the community had to say. And I want to
24 reemphasize the importance of community
25 involvement.

0159

1 We could not have built that program,
2 the Marines could not be considered a good
3 neighbor without that community involvement.

4 We have joint projects with combat-ready
5 units, civilian volunteers, military families,
6 Native Hawaiian groups, and large conservation
7 organizations.

8 In fact, we were proud to represent
9 Hawaii (inaudible) colleagues in the Sierra Club
10 (inaudible) and the Marines in the first
11 Whitehouse conference on Cooperative Conservation
12 last year. And our contribution which was jointly
13 -- that described the team effort was written up
14 in the proceedings of that meeting.

15 My main point after listening is to say
16 that I would like to suggest that to follow on
17 with Governor Lingle's ideas that there be an
18 equivalent conference sponsored by the State in
19 Hawaii.

20 The wonderful thing about that
21 conference is that community groups came and
22 presented. It was their show. They were the ones
23 who got up on stage. And there was tremendous
24 networking and breakout sessions with professional
25 facilitators with flip charts making sure that all

0160

1 the issues got heard, and then there were
2 proceedings.

3 The mere interaction of the people who
4 held the conference with the people in all of the
5 grass roots groups sitting together in the same
6 room was very important.

7 Part of that conference should be
8 hands-on going to one of these various places that
9 cooperative projects are going on and pulling
10 weeds together.

11 I found out in 25 years of work that
12 pulling weeds together in wetland, the Marines and
13 the community together builds trust.

14 And individual -- at the core of any
15 these collaborative conservation efforts success
16 is to trust on a one-to-one basis.

17 And I just want to applaud you for
18 putting a value on having this meeting. And
19 hopefully these follow-up meetings will occur.
20 Thank you.

21 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. Others in
22 130 through 140.

23 ANTOINETTE LEE: Number 136. My name is
24 Antoinette Lee, L-E-E. I am the President of the
25 Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs. And I want

0161

1 to just mention a few things.

2 The Chairman, Jim Connaughton, I fully
3 agree with him that it has to be a process of not
4 only the government City and County but of the
5 people also.

6 In Hawaii we believe it's a Kakou,
7 K-A-K-O-U. That means it's our responsibility as
8 a community as well as everybody else. We should
9 do it together.

10 When Governor Lingle this afternoon
11 mentioned the increase in charter schools and that
12 she thought it would be a good idea to put an
13 environmental curriculum in the charter schools, I
14 fully agree. Except I think that should be
15 extended across the State of Hawaii to every
16 Department of Education school.

17 I want to say mahalo to Peter Young and
18 to West Pac for the commercials that they have put
19 on television in regards to conservation and the
20 ocean and things of that sort that are educating
21 our people. I think we need to do much more of
22 that.

23 The Hawaiian Civic Club has been
24 involved in the care of the environment. We are
25 happy to be here with the Cooperative

0162

1 Conservation.

2 We have been involved in the Ala Wai
3 watershed. As you heard about the kuainui marsh
4 (phonetic) and other things, we have been doing
5 this for many, many years. So we do care.

6 You need to consult the Hawaiian
7 community. You heard from many of the people
8 today saying that the Hawaiian community was very
9 -- had a big part in the monument of the
10 Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

11 Not the monument part. Hawaiian civic
12 clubs did pass a resolution and did agree with the
13 conservation of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.
14 The part of it being the monument was not our
15 involvement at all. And we need to sit and talk
16 about that. Because there are some concerns about
17 that.

18 But we need to educate not only our
19 children, but all the foreigners that come here so
20 they can know what our environment is and what our
21 culture is so they can better take care of our
22 environment. That's all.

23 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. Others in
24 130 to 140.

25 CHARLES KAAIAI: 138. Aloha My name is

0163

1 Charles Kaaiai. I live in (inaudible). I want to
2 take my two minutes just to make one point. There
3 are so many things I could say about this.

4 But as I testified in 2000 when this

5 same type format came down, when they were --
6 proposing a Northwestern Hawaiian Islands refuge
7 and sanctuary now a monument, that this
8 constitutes a huge taking of Hawaiian Trust
9 assets.

10 Submerged lands are part of the ceded
11 Lands Trust. Ceded Land Trusts are held in trust
12 for Hawaiian beneficiaries. The State is the
13 trustee.

14 That issue has never been addressed.
15 And it might be addressed in an EIS, if an EIS is
16 done.

17 But I think it speaks to social justice,
18 equity, fairness. How have we been involved in
19 this?

20 That is a huge amount of our trust that
21 was given to us by our ali'i that's held for us as
22 the beneficiaries.

23 And what opportunity do we have as
24 beneficiaries to impact the decisions that are
25 being made that involve the taking of our trust?

0164

1 And I would urge the Federal government
2 to come in and look at our land tenure system,
3 look at our water system. And understand that
4 it's not like the continental system. Our land
5 tenure system and marine tenure systems are
6 different. Understand that.

7 The second thing is Hawaiian and English
8 is part of the official language of the State.
9 Thank you.

10 THE MODERATOR: 130 through 140.

11 TIMM TIMONEY: 131. My name is Timm
12 Timoney. I am a Northwestern Hawaiian Islands
13 commercial fisherman. I have been fishing for
14 more than 35 years and in the northwest for 23.

15 When President Clinton first issued the
16 executive orders, I was a little taken aback, a
17 little surprised. But the more we looked at it,
18 the more we looked at what it involved, setting up
19 the Reserve Council of Sanctuaries to come, I
20 thought it was something that we could live with.

21 I thought we could all make compromises,
22 and we would still have a sustainable fishery up
23 there and provide protection for the coral reefs
24 and all the creatures that live there.

25 But then things degenerated quickly.

0165

1 The State basically lied to us. The NGOs that
2 were involved in this process lied to us and about
3 us.

4 Pretty soon it became cooperative
5 circumvention. The State closed its waters by
6 administrative rule. Perhaps an NPA that large
7 should have been a battle measure.

8 The Federal government circumvented the
9 process by issuing a proclamation for the

10 monument. This completely went around the whole
11 EIS process.

12 The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands
13 Monument is an example -- is not an example of
14 Cooperative Conservation. It is cooperative
15 preservation.

16 It is denying a healthy public resource
17 to the citizens and visitors of Hawaii.

18 Knowing what I know now, if I had to do
19 it again or somebody else asked for my advice as a
20 small business owner dealing with public resources
21 and all of the agencies and folks that we have
22 dealt with, I would say don't bother engaging in a
23 dialogue. Hire an attorney and join up with the
24 biggest meanest richest Hawaii industry you can
25 find.

0166

1 Sorry. This is not a joyful comment.
2 But I thank you for the opportunity.

3 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. Others in
4 130 to 140.

5 JEFF MIAULINA: Good afternoon. I must
6 be the last. 139. My name is Jeff Miaulina,
7 M-I-A-U-L-I-N-A. I'm the director of the Sierra
8 Club Hawaii Chapter. I have two comments.

9 I appreciate this opportunity for folks
10 to come out and listen to. Us. And appreciate
11 Governor Lingle's leadership on a number of
12 issues.

13 Cooperative Conservation, who can
14 disagree with that? We heard some great cases
15 today where it's working. And it works in a lot
16 of situations, especially when you have the land
17 trusts and a voluntary landowner that wants to
18 enter voluntarily to protect land.

19 Cooperative Conservation is no proxy for
20 strong Federal and State laws. In fact, if you
21 look at the cases that we heard today, they are
22 rooted in the existence of strong Federal or State
23 laws.

24 Our discussion of the stream divergence.
25 The reason why a lot of the folks came to the

0167

1 table is because of our State water code. And
2 they realized that they have to balance the law
3 with -- I'm sorry, they have to balance the
4 competing needs to have water thanks to our water
5 code.

6 I hope you don't lose sight that without
7 that hammer we might not bring people to the table
8 to have this cooperation that's been touted.

9 In fact, the crowning achievement of
10 this administration of the creation of the
11 monument, I would agree with the previous speaker.
12 It wasn't really a Cooperative Conservation
13 effort, even though it has been touted as such.

14 It was a Federal -- heavy handed Federal

15 government coming in and laying down strict
16 regulations. We would argue that that is exactly
17 what is needed because Cooperative Conservation
18 was failing to do its job. Which when you had the
19 West Pac and other folks managing fisheries, it
20 was still depleted.

21 And so just in general talking about
22 Cooperative Conservation let's not lose sight that
23 a lot of this is rooted in strong laws, Federal
24 and State laws. And if you take those away, you
25 might take away the hammer that brings people to

0168

1 the table.

2 The second more specific comment is with
3 regards to more locally. We had some issues with
4 cross-jurisdictional issues and barriers that
5 exist between agencies.

6 I would see this with one of our
7 programs of the Blue Water Campaign where we are
8 trying to prevent terrestrial runoff.

9 You pick up the phone and call the
10 State. They say it is a City issue. You call the
11 City, and they punt it back. There is a lot of
12 that going back and forth. If there is a way to
13 break down the barriers so everyone is on the same
14 page.

15 I hate to raise it. But there was a
16 very serious issue that occurred last March with a
17 dam on Kauai. We actually got a call about this
18 particular dam and made a call to the Department,
19 to the County, and to the Health Department as
20 well.

21 It didn't seem like there was a lot of
22 dialogue going on between those agencies before a
23 very serious accident.

24 I guess that is a specific message we
25 would like to deliver. But more generally, a lot

0169

1 of this Cooperative Conservation is rooted in the
2 existence of strong Federal and State laws. So
3 let's hold on to those. Thanks.

4 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. I was told I
5 gave out 143 cards. Anyone above 141.

6 PAUL DALZELL: Thank you. Good
7 afternoon. My name is Paul Dalzell. I'm a Senior
8 Sergeant with the Western Pacific -- (inaudible)

9 THE MODERATOR: Could you spell your
10 name?

11 PAUL DALZELL: D-A-L-Z-E-L-L. I am
12 here wearing my other hat, not the senior
13 sergeant's hat, but that of a member of the Hawaii
14 -- (inaudible) recovery team.

15 I just wanted to make a comment that in
16 the absence now of the lobster fishery in the
17 Northwest Islands I hope that when the plan for
18 the monument is developed that it would continue
19 to allow the lobster research that has been done

20 over at the Roberts (phonetic) house for several
21 decades.

22 The reason for this in our discussions
23 with the Montessori (phonetic) recovery team, we
24 noted the importance of this research on lobster
25 populations. And it's really the only long-term,
0170

1 of any substantial quality in the Northwest
2 islands.

3 It's also the lobster is a key indicator
4 of regime shifts and environmental change in the
5 Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

6 And we're still struggling to understand
7 how the monk seal responds to the environmental
8 change. And the fact is that by looking at the
9 lobster, we can see the scale of environmental
10 change in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

11 And also that this research is being
12 conducted primarily by (inaudible) collaborators.
13 There's been really -- they have a history of
14 excellence in the science, including some of the
15 fisheries research.

16 Long before I came to Hawaii, I was made
17 aware of the fishery by Dr. Daniel Paulie
18 (phonetic) who was a colleague of mine in Manila.
19 He showed me some of the production models used to
20 manage the fishery back in the 1980s and 1990s.

21 I just encourage the monument
22 administration to be aware of this work and to
23 consider its continuation.

24 I think the loss of it would be a loss
25 of a good asset for the management of the
0171

1 monument, particularly as ecosystems. Thank you
2 for the opportunity to make these comments.

3 THE MODERATOR: Thank you. Is there
4 anyone else who has not spoken yet who would like
5 to? All right. Then we will go back.

6 I would like to mention that this going
7 back to folks who have already spoken is an
8 opportunity that hasn't been given to anyone else
9 in the listening sessions we've done around the
10 country. So I'm going to put another two-minute
11 limit on it.

12 Remember that if you have comments,
13 we'll take as much as you have through email or
14 fax or sent in through the mail. And that will
15 all be given equal consideration.

16 How many people here would like to speak
17 again? Please raise your hands.

18 I tried to make notes as I went. I will
19 go through those. You're number 17? Were you
20 number 17? Do you recall?

21 A WOMAN: Why don't you go in order?

22 THE MODERATOR: I tried to circle the
23 ones that I thought wanted to speak. So I will
24 say the numbers that I have. And if I missed you

25 or skipped you, then raise your hand please.

0172

1 Number 3 please. Restate your name.

2 CHA SMITH: Sure. My name is Cha Smith.

3 I'm with CAHEA, the Hawaiian Environmental
4 Alliance.

5 And I might add that the CAHEA is part
6 of a hui of organizations, the Northwestern
7 Hawaiian Islands Hui that includes the Okalani
8 Coalition (phonetic), the Sierra Club, and
9 Environmental Defense.

10 We have been involved in this issue
11 since 2000 working to generate public support for
12 strong protection of the Northwestern Hawaiian
13 Islands and also involved in participating in
14 working groups and various meetings that have
15 happened throughout the years.

16 And we're happy to see representatives
17 of the co-trustees of the monument here. That all
18 three are represented.

19 One of the things that I think is
20 critically important as we move forward to
21 implement the monument proclamation is the
22 reclamation of the State model for permit review.

23 That this has made all the difference in
24 the world because the public access and review of
25 the permits allows us to contact and generate

0173

1 input from the scientific community with whom we
2 have contacts which actually represents the only
3 independent review of those permits.

4 The rest of the reviews of the permits
5 are by those who have self-interests in wanting to
6 implement the permits.

7 So providing NGO access and the public
8 review of the permits is a way to provide an
9 independent assessment from scientists of the
10 permits of the different research projects,
11 proposed projects, in the Northwestern Hawaiian
12 Islands. This is extremely important.

13 The other process that's going on that
14 needs to be extremely -- needs to have a very
15 clear commitment to transparency and public input
16 is the development and public comment process for
17 the management plan.

18 In the document that was put forward by
19 NOAA called "The Way Forward" that was a memo that
20 was issued immediately after the declaration of
21 the monument, the concept of the way that the
22 management plan would be implemented would be that
23 it would be the drafts invite public comment from
24 specific stakeholders in different sections.

25 And this is completely and totally

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1 unacceptable. We really hope that as we continue
2 this last phase of implementation on the monument
3 proclamation that you do not abandon the

4 transparent process that has been marketed as part
5 of this entire process to date.

6 That's critically important, as people
7 have an opportunity to provide their input and
8 feedback on all the management plans, and all the
9 people have that equal right.

10 THE MODERATOR: Thank you.

11 CHA SMITH: Thanks very much.

12 THE MODERATOR: The next one I show is
13 17. Is 17 still here? 29. 65.

14 MR. SAGER: 55. I think that the --

15 THE MODERATOR: I'm sorry. Please
16 restate your name.

17 MR. SAGER: (inaudible) Sager. Number
18 55. I think the two major worldwide conservation
19 issues are nuclear proliferation and global
20 warming. However, in Hawaii we face biological
21 globalization. (inaudible)

22 (inaudible) Their products were
23 infinitesimal compared to the millions of dollars
24 we have spent trying to control them.

25 Without a strong effective quarantine

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1 system, we'll be overrun by invasive species. And
2 invasive species are called that because they are
3 invasive. Once they are here, they stay here.
4 Thank you.

5 THE MODERATOR: 65?

6 MARJORIE ZIEGLER: Marjorie Ziegler.
7 (inaudible) A couple of follow-ups. We also do
8 not support any attempts to weaken our
9 environmental laws at the Federal level.

10 I understand that there are attempts to
11 weaken the Endangered Species Act. And we have
12 recommendations to actually strengthen the act.
13 Similarly we are concerned about any attempts to
14 weaken the Clean Water Act or Clean Air Act or
15 NEPA.

16 I totally agree with (inaudible) who
17 stated that the reason why a lot of good positive
18 proactive partnerships and programs are going on
19 in the realm of species conservation in Hawaii, I
20 think it started because there was significant
21 litigation in the early and mid nineties,
22 especially under the ESA, to get things listed,
23 for one, to get critical habitats, and to get
24 proper environmental review under NEPA.

25 So I am a strong supporter, having been

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1 involved as a former employee of Earth Justice and
2 as a plaintiff in Conservation Council in
3 environmental litigation.

4 And I totally believe that litigation is
5 necessary in some instances to make things happen.

6 With more resources and attention being
7 spent on Hawaiian species because of litigation
8 early in the mid nineties.

14 negative relationship to management. It is an
15 example of the kind of thing we would like not to
16 see happen in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

17 In fact, that lobster research was using
18 commercial vessels that provided a hefty payment
19 for lobster vessels to go up there.

20 In fact, our understanding is that those
21 vessels do not meet the pollution standards that
22 are required. In fact, they are dumping waste up
23 there.

24 That's exactly the kind of research that
25 we don't want to see.

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1 In terms of the pollution standards, the
2 commercial fishing vessels we'd like to understand
3 are they meeting the pollution standards required
4 for the monument and executive order of the
5 reserve?

6 Our understanding is perhaps they are
7 not meeting standards. And that would mean that
8 obviously that's no-go.

9 Another thing I would like to point out
10 is the importance of involving the Environmental
11 Protection Agency from here on out.

12 Apparently, this has not really been the
13 case. We would like to see this on a national
14 level. The local EPA has begun to be active and
15 they have actually sort of done a clamp-down on
16 pollution that's been going on.

17 I think that's probably about it. We're
18 very concerned about the public process for the
19 permitting -- I'm sorry, for the management plan
20 and quite alarmed at the process laid out in the
21 way forward document which really shortcuts all
22 public comments.

23 This needs to be a full open process.
24 We believe there is plenty of time for that.
25 Thank you.

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1 THE MODERATOR: 140 or before? Is there
2 anyone who would like to speak again?

3 Well, I would like to thank all of you
4 for your patience and your comments. Please do
5 submit written comments if you have any or think
6 of anything after this.

7 And then on behalf of the Council for
8 Environmental Quality, the Departments of
9 Agriculture and Interior and the Environmental
10 Protection Agency, I would like to thank you all
11 for come and wish you a pleasant day. We stand
12 adjourned.

13 (Listening Session concluded at 1:00 p.m.)

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CERTIFICATE

STATE OF HAWAII)
) SS.
COUNTY OF HONOLULU)

I, WILLIAM T. BARTON, RPR, Certified
Shorthand Reporter, State of Hawaii, do hereby
certify that on September 7, 2006 at 9:00 a.m.
there occurred before me the Cooperative
Conservation Listening Session contained herein;

That the Listening Session herein was by me
taken down in machine shorthand and thereafter
reduced to print via computer-aided transcription
under my supervision; that the foregoing
represents a complete and accurate transcript of
the Listening Session to the best of my ability.

Dated this 25th day of September 2006 at
Honolulu, Hawaii.

WILLIAM T. BARTON, CSR No. 391
Notary Public, State of Hawaii
My Commission expires August 7, 2009